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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Unseasonally dry conditions and above normal temperatures continued to prolong the drought conditions in Montana. The shortage of measurable moisture throughout July, August and September caused employment in Agriculture to continue dropping. The drought, coupled with work stoppages, also hurt employment in both the Timber and Construction Industries. (Approximately 1800 were involved in the work stoppages during the months of July and August.)

Comparing third quarter with the corresponding quarter of 1987 shows that the civilian labor force has declined by 10,300. This represents a drop of 7,200 in total employment and nearly a 3,100 reduction in the number of those individuals classified as unemployed. These preliminary figures suggest that many Montanans are either dropping out of the labor market because they have become discouraged or may have relocated to other states seeking better employment opportunities. An unofficial poll of some of the state's major labor market areas indicates that employment opportunities may exist; however the jobs seem to be grouped into two different classes. Either the jobs have minimal pay and hours or they are of a high technical nature that the individual feels that he/she doesn't meet the job qualifications.

Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	CLF*	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Third 1988	396.7	374.6	22.1	5.6%
Second '88	409.2	380.6	28.6	7.0%
First 1988	399.9	362.8	37.1	9.3%
Fourth '87	399.3	374.0	25.3	6.3%
Third 1987	407.0	381.8	25.2	6.2%

*CLF = Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, MONTANA AND U.S.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate for Montana for the month of September was estimated at 6.3 percent, which is .9 percent above the U.S. rate. The trend continues to be above the national rate. For the same period one year ago Montana was 1.3 percent above the U.S. rate.

Unemployment Rate, Montana & U.S.
Seasonally Adjusted

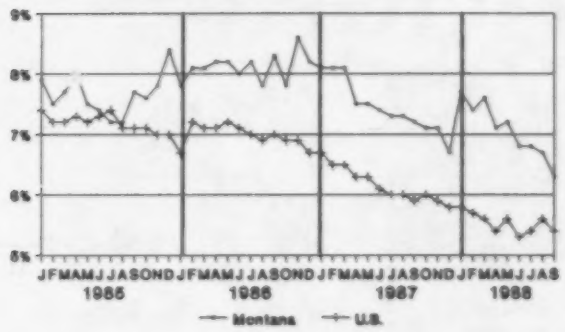

Chart One

Total non-ag employment for the three-month period from July to September shows a normal seasonal increase as schools went back into session. However, in September, there are about 1000 more jobs than September 1987-these are jobs in government employment as additional fire fighters/support personnel were hired to combat fires in Montana and Yellowstone Park.

Construction employment continues to follow the same trend and about the same level of employment as last year, but remained lower than 1986. General building and Special Trades reported more jobs than one year ago while Heavy Construction reported fewer.

Employment in the Manufacturing industry for the three month period averaged about 1000 less than for the same period last year. Most of the decrease was primarily due to the labor disputes in Lumber and Wood Production. The work stoppage ended early in September.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate lost 200 jobs from July through September----- 150 of these were in Real Estate. Since last

Total Non-Agricultural Employment Montana, 1986-1988

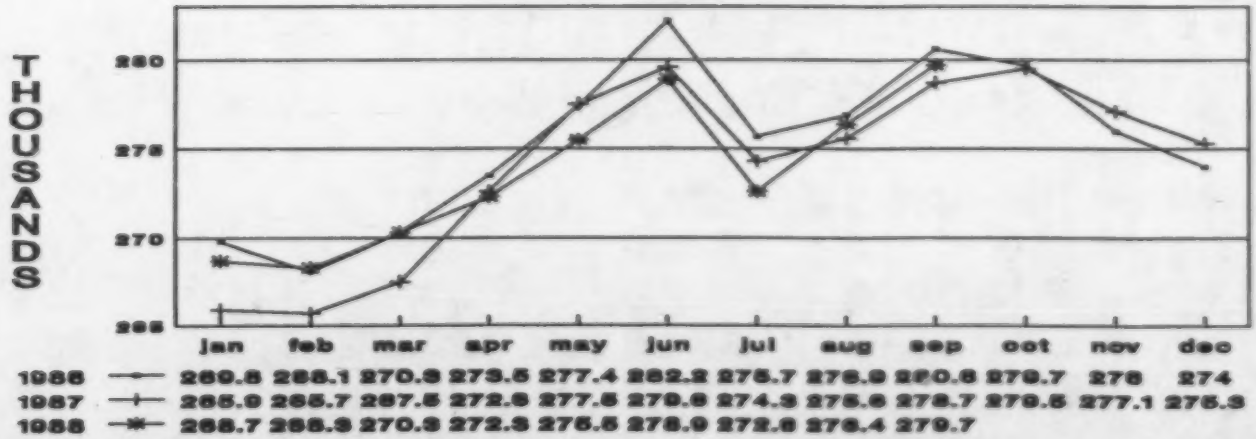

Chart Two

year employment has gone down nearly 700--300 in Banking, 100 in Insurance, and 230 in Real Estate.

Service employment remains well above the 1987 level by 1000; however, job loss in August and September was at a greater than the normal seasonal rate due to early closure of businesses such as lodging, amusement and recreation in the Yellowstone Park and Cooke City areas due to the fires.

Mining employment for the three months averaged about 6,300 which represents an increase of 100 employees over the previous year. Some erratic behavior was noted in the months of August and September. Primarily this was due to a new mining operation trying to start up.

Transportation, Communication and Utilities remained unchanged for the three month period. The trend this year in T.C.U. is quite similar to last year, but is down about 400 fewer jobs---150 in Communication and 270 in Utilities.

Employment in the Trade Industries represents a typical seasonal pattern, but there are 1,300 fewer employees in eating and drinking

Average Weekly Earnings
Montana, 1987-1988

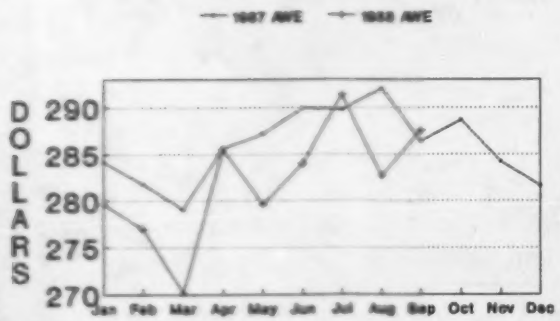

Chart Three

Average Weekly Hours
Montana, 1987-1988

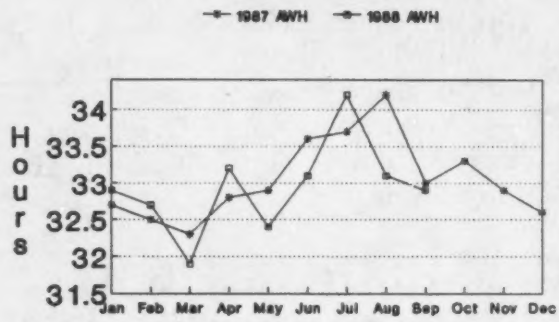

Chart Four

places than there were last year. From August to September most of the decline was in eating and drinking places(600); food stores, service stations and miscellaneous stores reduced employment by 200 each.

Average Hourly Earnings
Montana, 1987-1988

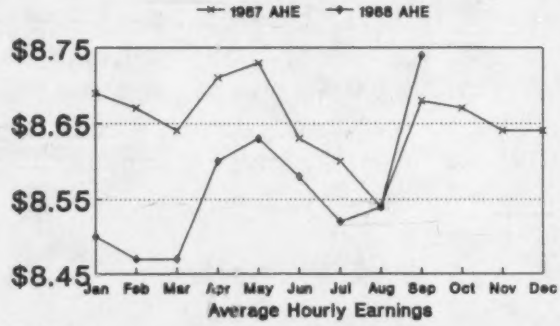

Chart Five

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS/HOURS

Average weekly earnings increased over August by $4.88 to $287.55 in September, $1.11 more than it was a year ago. Average weekly hours went down by .2 from 33.1 in August to 32.9 in September. Industries with declining weekly hours were Construction, Manufacturing, Trade and Services. Average

hourly earnings went up 20 cents an hour to $8.74 in September. This is mostly a seasonal increase as many lower paying jobs in lower paying industries ended and many of these workers went back to school. Also, the Lumber and Woods production industry ended its work stoppage which had an effect on the higher hourly earnings. Other major industries showed improvement in average hourly earnings.

HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

A Holly Sugar spokesperson indicated that workers have been testing out equipment in preparation for the start of its sugar beet operation. Hiring for this year's campaign is nearly complete. The local Job Service opened its office at 6 a.m. during the month of September in order to help in the placement of beet workers and truck drivers. Approximately 100,000 tons of beets have been contracted for the early harvest. General harvest starts about the 1st of October.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction has begun on a $80 million coal-fired power plant in southeast Montana that will produce 35 megawatts of energy. Up to 150 construction workers will be employed on the new plant, seven miles north of Colstrip. After completion in 1990 the project will have 35 permanent workers.

Construction of a new auto parts distribution center in Billings has gotten underway. The center will serve parts of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, will employ 30-50 people, and will serve 55-60 parts jobbers. Also the $1 million project will provide 30 construction jobs and employ about 20 subcontractor companies.

GOVERNMENT

The cost of the 23,000-acre Early Bird fire on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation was estimated at $980,000. About 800 fire fighters from the BLM, BIA, Forest Service, Rosebud County, Wyoming, Idaho, and California as well as Montana Indian crews were on the fire at its height.

A fire in the Custer National Forest burned 57,000 acres or three-quarters of the Custer National Forest. The fire, called the Brewer fire, caused an estimated $3.3 million in timber and grassland damages.

Another wildfire claimed over a section and a half of rangeland north of Vananda. Over 30 people fought the fire before it was contained.

Seven Montana tribes and one Native American organization are among 27 in the Rocky Mountain region receiving grants for employment and training programs from the U. S. Department of Labor. The Montana groups will receive $1.69 million in grants under Title IV Section 401 of the Job Training Partnership Act. The grants cover the 12-month period of July 1988 through June 1989.

Eighteen full-time Montana Army National Guard employees will be transferred to Havre by September 1 as part of a reorganization of the peace time militia.

State Job Service offices in western Montana did a brisk business as the U.S. Forest Service called for local hiring of 400 emergency fire fighters to fight the state's lingering blazes.

In Billings the junior-high enrollment was reported to be up by 100 students, but Billings'

three public high schools have 214 fewer students and the elementary schools have 162 fewer students.

The results of a business survey conducted in Richland County show that businesses ranked liability insurance as the number one factor impacting their present financial condition. Workers compensation came in third, just below energy and utility costs.

LUMBER AND WOODS

Strike talks broke down between representatives of Willamette Industries Inc. and two labor unions in their attempt to move toward a resolution of the Northwest timber strike. The strike, which began June 6, has idled some 8,500 workers in five states. The unions are seeking restoration of wages and benefits that were cut in the last contract. They want a settlement reached with Bohemia Inc. of Eugene to serve as an industry standard. That pact includes a 17 percent wage hike over four years. Nearly all of the timber companies in the region have refused to accept the Bohemia terms. Representatives of those companies say they can't remain competitive if they agree to such a wage increase.

Workers walked off the job at the DAW Forest Products Co. mill in Superior. The mill's 115 union workers belong to the International Woodworkers of America.

A spokesperson said that, "in the last nine years, we've only worked one full year without a strike or layoff."

MANUFACTURING

Intentions to assemble Korean railcar kits at a local maintenance facility was confirmed by company officials in Miles City. The railcar kit assembly plant rebuilds steel coal cars, and their long term project overhauls tank cars. The current employment figure of 37 would increase to as high as 60 by the end of the year.

PETROLEUM

Exxon Oil Company has purchased controlling interest of the Bell Creek oil field and will begin taking over operations within the next three months. Of the 490 original oil wells in Belle Creek, about 91 remain in operation. About 2500 barrels a day are currently being produced.

TRADE RETAIL-WHOLESALE

A furniture store that has been a local landmark for the community of Belgrade announced its plan to close due to dwindling sales and to the overabundance of furniture stores in the area.

A food-brokerage firm in Great Falls is closing its branch as part of a consolidation move. The firm is one of the state's largest food brokers, serving restaurants and stores through branches in Billings, Missoula and Great Falls. The closure will affect about 30 employees.

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-UTILITIES

Burlington Northern Railroad plans to close its divisional office in Billings and move about 20 management jobs to Havre. The action is part of a corporate reshuffling of the Operations Department that involves reduc-

ing the 15 divisional offices to nine, and the five regional headquarters to two.

Another airline service is scheduled to serve the Billings area. This brings to eight the number of carriers serving the area.

The oldest radio station in the Gallatin Valley went off the air as the result of too many debts. The broadcast station employed eight workers.

SERVICES

Contracts for 295 registered nurses at both Missoula hospitals have expired and a federal mediator has been called in to help settle both disputes. The contract disputes were over wages, shift differential and language issues, including the "standby" provisions for some departments, are unresolved.

An anchor tenant of Bozeman's high technology park filed for corporate reorganization under Chapter 11 in federal bankruptcy court. The company, a hazardous waste clean-up firm, has indicated that several employees had been laid off as the 2-year-old company had to trim its workforce because several contracts hadn't closed. The company received another setback when the state Supreme Court ruled that it is unconstitutional for the Montana Science and Technology Alliance to loan public "seed money" to fledgling high-tech firms. The company had a commitment from the Montana Science and Technology Alliance for a $350,000 loan.

Tourist traffic early in the third quarter was up as much as 27 percent over last year, according to state and local officials. Television promotions have been projecting a new image of Montana in several regions of the country, including the northcentral states and the Pacific Northwest. Montana ski resorts reported 812,900 skier days. That was up 31,646 from the previous year. The increase meant an additional $6 million in gross sales to state ski areas, bringing total gross sales to $40 million.

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 88BMK
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1988

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	391246	372589	18657	4.8
CASCADE	35558	33766	1792	5.0
YELLOWSTONE	57187	54672	2515	4.4
BEAVERHEAD	5012	4866	146	2.9
BIG HORN	4480	4108	372	8.3
BLAINE	3529	3289	240	6.8
BROADWATER	1486	1416	70	4.7
CARBON	3794	3648	146	3.8
CARTER	934	916	18	1.9
CHOUTEAU	2680	2595	85	3.2
CUSTER	6188	6004	184	3.0
DANIELS	1213	1197	16	1.3
DAWSON	5368	5164	204	3.8
DEER LODGE	4376	4127	249	5.7
FALLON	1349	1295	54	4.0
FERGUS	5596	5374	222	4.0
FLATHEAD	28761	26877	1884	6.6
GALLATIN	25624	24946	678	2.6
GARFIELD	833	826	7	.8
GLACIER	6039	5658	381	6.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	598	567	31	5.2
GRANITE	1292	1234	58	4.5
HILL	8147	7759	388	4.8
JEFFERSON	5760	5589	171	3.0
JUDITH BASIN	1365	1320	45	3.3
LAKE	9837	9326	511	5.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26735	25606	1129	4.2
LIBERTY	924	910	14	1.5
LINCOLN	8826	8068	758	8.6
MC CONE	1272	1227	45	3.5
MADISON	3176	3042	134	4.2
MEAGHER	1095	1050	45	4.1
MINERAL	1566	1470	96	6.1
MISSOULA	39367	37635	1732	4.4
MUSSELSHELL	1831	1732	99	5.4
PARK	5721	5396	325	5.7
PETROLEUM	292	278	14	4.8
PHILLIPS	2839	2727	112	3.9
PONDERA	2764	2670	94	3.4
POWDER RIVER	1320	1293	27	2.0
POWELL	3386	3294	92	2.7
PRAIRIE	720	702	18	2.5
RAVALLI	11228	10494	734	6.5
RICHLAND	5915	5637	278	4.7
ROOSEVELT	5102	4830	272	5.3
ROSEBUD	4860	4548	312	6.4
SANDERS	3217	2894	323	10.0
SHERIDAN	2494	2436	58	2.3
SILVER BOW	13470	12653	817	6.1
STILLWATER	3000	2883	117	3.9
SWEET GRASS	1427	1378	49	3.4
TETON	2896	2772	124	4.3
TOOLE	2325	2240	85	3.7
TREASURE	449	438	11	2.4
VALLEY	4394	4197	197	4.5
WHEATLAND	1077	1032	45	4.2
WIBAUX	552	518	34	6.2

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 88BMK
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA AUGUST 1988

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	401568	378574	22994	5.7
CASCADE	36371	34322	2049	5.6
YELLOWSTONE	58027	54923	3104	5.3
BEAVERHEAD	5223	5059	164	3.1
BIG HORN	4825	4248	577	12.0
BLAINE	3599	3274	325	9.0
BROADWATER	1632	1546	86	5.3
CARBON	3927	3761	166	4.2
CARTER	1150	1116	34	3.0
CHOUTEAU	3030	2933	97	3.2
CUSTER	6411	6207	204	3.2
DANIELS	1350	1320	30	2.2
DAWSON	5614	5324	290	5.2
DEER LODGE	4507	4133	374	8.3
FALLON	1465	1394	71	4.8
FERGUS	6062	5739	323	5.3
FLATHEAD	29429	27348	2081	7.1
GALLATIN	26171	25411	760	2.9
GARFIELD	970	961	9	.9
GLACIER	6449	5909	540	8.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	645	615	30	4.7
GRANITE	1408	1307	101	7.2
HILL	8318	7842	476	5.7
JEFFERSON	5623	5440	183	3.3
JUDITH BASIN	1514	1473	41	2.7
LAKE	10311	9579	732	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	26500	25110	1390	5.2
LIBERTY	1015	991	24	2.4
LINCOLN	8972	8094	878	9.8
MC CONE	1374	1350	24	1.7
MADISON	3661	3497	164	4.5
MEAGHER	1220	1173	47	3.9
MINERAL	1583	1473	110	6.9
MISSOULA	39224	36866	2358	6.0
MUSSELSHELL	1897	1802	95	5.0
PARK	6012	5724	288	4.8
PETROLEUM	327	325	2	.6
PHILLIPS	3024	2908	116	3.8
PONDERA	3031	2913	118	3.9
POWDER RIVER	1475	1441	34	2.3
POWELL	3388	3248	140	4.1
PRAIRIE	815	791	24	2.9
RAVALLI	11255	10384	871	7.7
RICHLAND	6046	5575	471	7.8
ROOSEVELT	5434	5019	415	7.6
ROSEBUD	4922	4500	422	8.6
SANDERS	3239	2845	394	12.2
SHERIDAN	2670	2586	84	3.1
SILVER BOW	13296	12257	1039	7.8
STILLWATER	3066	2952	114	3.7
SWEET GRASS	1601	1552	49	3.1
TETON	3198	3101	97	3.0
TOOLE	2328	2220	108	4.6
TREASURE	499	493	6	1.2
VALLEY	4680	4504	176	3.8
WHEATLAND	1175	1123	52	4.4
WIBAUX	610	573	37	6.1

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 88BMK
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JULY

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	1988 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	397963	373195	24768	6.2
CASCADE	35991	33688	2303	6.4
YELLOWSTONE	58375	54816	3559	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	5059	4857	202	4.0
BIG HORN	4591	3995	596	13.0
BLAINE	3446	3111	335	9.7
BROADWATER	1614	1508	106	6.6
CARBON	3924	3702	222	5.7
CARTER	1104	1071	33	3.0
CHOUTEAU	2945	2860	85	2.9
CUSTER	6499	6264	235	3.6
DANIELS	1312	1279	33	2.5
DAWSON	5465	5250	215	3.9
DEER LODGE	4448	4120	328	7.4
FALLON	1428	1374	54	3.8
FERGUS	5925	5584	341	5.8
FLATHEAD	29261	27036	2225	7.6
GALLATIN	26492	25642	850	3.2
GARFIELD	946	937	9	1.0
GLACIER	6353	5683	670	10.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	587	550	37	6.3
GRANITE	1364	1257	107	7.8
HILL	8165	7671	494	6.1
JEFFERSON	5514	5316	198	3.6
JUDITH BASIN	1480	1430	50	3.4
LAKE	10581	9939	642	6.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	26614	25116	1498	5.6
LIBERTY	991	969	22	2.2
LINCOLN	8418	7518	900	10.7
MC CONE	1348	1309	39	2.9
MADISON	3427	3281	146	4.3
MEAGHER	1194	1133	61	5.1
MINERAL	1664	1457	207	12.4
MISSOULA	39273	36852	2421	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	1895	1782	113	6.0
PARK	5844	5524	320	5.5
PETROLEUM	325	316	9	2.8
PHILLIPS	2827	2733	94	3.3
PONDERA	2941	2815	126	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1431	1401	30	2.1
POWELL	3350	3206	144	4.3
PRAIRIE	819	763	56	6.8
RAVALLI	10962	10077	885	8.1
RICHLAND	5925	5457	468	7.9
ROOSEVELT	5303	4879	424	8.0
ROSEBUD	4957	4461	496	10.0
SANDERS	3137	2761	376	12.0
SHERIDAN	2613	2519	94	3.6
SILVER BOW	12996	11869	1127	8.7
STILLWATER	2984	2845	139	4.7
SWEET GRASS	1566	1512	54	3.4
TETON	3145	2999	146	4.6
TOOLE	2331	2203	128	5.5
TREASURE	486	479	7	1.4
VALLEY	4597	4397	200	4.4
WHEATLAND	1125	1060	65	5.8
WIBAUX	606	562	44	7.3

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(IN THOUSANDS)

1988

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/.....	397.0	399.5	403.1	408.1	407.4	412.2	397.9	401.6	391.3				
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	359.1	363.1	366.1	376.5	379.8	385.6	373.2	378.6	372.6				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE2/	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.8	1.8	*				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.....	23.0	26.8	29.2	36.5	38.5	40.2	39.2	40.5	32.1				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	37.9	36.4	37.0	31.6	27.6	26.6	24.7	23.0	18.7				
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/..	9.5%	9.1%	9.2%	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	5.7%	4.8%				
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	7.7%	7.4%	7.6%	7.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.3%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED.....	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%				
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1988													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	268.7	268.3	270.3	272.3	275.5	278.8	272.6	276.4	280.2				
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	199.4	198.5	200.1	202.0	205.2	208.2	209.4	211.8	210.4				
MANUFACTURING.....	20.6	20.4	20.1	20.2	20.6	20.4	20.4	20.2	21.3				
MINING.....	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.2				
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	8.2	9.1	9.8	9.7	10.4	10.3				
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES...	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.3				
TRADE.....	70.9	70.1	71.1	72.0	72.8	74.2	74.2	75.1	74.0				
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.2				
RETAIL TRADE.....	56.3	55.7	56.5	57.1	57.9	59.2	58.9	59.7	58.8				
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE....	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6				
SERVICES.....	63.6	64.1	64.7	64.5	65.3	65.8	67.0	67.6	66.7				
GOVERNMENT.....	69.3	69.8	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.6	63.2	64.6	69.8				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	13.2	13.3	14.4	14.8				
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	57.4	58.1	58.5	58.4	58.2	57.3	49.8	50.2	55.1				

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1987 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES 5-1 AND 5-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE 5-4 ON FINAL PAGE.

* UNDER 50.

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Sep. 1987
TOTAL PRIVATE	173.5	175.5	173.2	174.3	$ 8.70	$ 8.54	$ 8.52	$ 8.68
MANUFACTURING	15.4	14.5	14.8	16.0	10.69	10.48	10.70	10.63
Durable Goods	10.5	9.8	10.2	11.1	10.40	10.23	10.40	10.52
Non-Durable	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	11.30	11.04	11.39	10.88
MINING	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8	13.46	13.19	13.34	13.67
CONSTRUCTION	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.0	14.35	14.13	14.17	14.23
*TCU	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.4	13.01	12.82	12.77	12.45
Transportation	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	12.37	12.31	12.00	11.67
Communications	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	14.03	13.66	13.94	13.67
TRADE	64.9	66.0	65.1	65.0	6.77	6.63	6.68	6.84
Wholesale Trade	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	9.01	8.86	8.94	9.28
Retail Trade	52.4	53.3	52.6	52.6	6.08	5.94	5.99	6.08
**FIRE	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.0	7.08	6.95	6.93	6.95
SERVICES	54.4	55.7	55.1	54.1	7.49	7.39	7.35	7.60

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Sep. 1987
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.8	33.1	34.2	33.0	$285.36	$282.67	$291.38	$286.44
MANUFACTURING	38.1	38.1	39.1	38.5	407.29	399.29	418.37	409.26
Durable Goods	38.0	38.5	39.6	38.4	395.20	393.86	411.84	403.97
Non-Durable	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.7	433.92	411.79	431.68	421.06
MINING	39.8	39.4	41.0	40.1	535.71	519.69	546.94	548.17
CONSTRUCTION	37.5	39.4	39.3	37.3	538.13	556.72	556.88	530.78
*TCU	37.2	37.0	38.2	36.3	493.97	474.34	487.81	451.94
Transportation	36.0	36.8	37.2	35.9	445.32	453.01	446.40	418.95
Communications, Utilities	39.4	37.4	39.7	37.0	552.78	510.88	553.42	505.79
TRADE	30.3	30.9	31.9	29.8	205.13	204.87	213.09	203.83
Wholesale Trade	37.0	38.2	38.8	37.2	333.37	338.45	346.87	345.22
Retail Trade	28.7	29.2	30.3	28.0	174.50	173.45	181.50	170.24
**FIRE	35.2	34.1	36.9	36.3	249.22	237.00	255.72	252.29
SERVICES	31.2	31.4	32.6	32.4	233.69	232.05	239.61	246.24

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1988		1987		1986	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0	109.6	108.9
February	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5	109.3	108.5
March	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0	108.8	107.9
April	117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6	108.6	107.6
May	117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9	108.9	107.9
June	118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4	109.5	108.4
July	118.5	117.2	113.8	112.7	109.5	108.4
August	119.0	117.7	114.4	113.3	109.7	108.6
September	119.8	118.5	115.0	113.8	110.2	109.1
October	120.2	118.9	115.3	114.1	110.3	109.1
November			115.4	114.3	110.4	109.2
December			115.4	114.2	110.5	109.3
Dec-to-Dec %			4.4%	4.5%	1.1%	0.6%
AVERAGE:			113.6	112.5	109.6	108.6
Ann Avg %			3.6%	3.6%	1.9%	1.6%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Sep. 1988		Percent Change From Aug. 1988	July 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1986
ALL ITEMS	119.8	[2]	0.7%	1.1%	4.2%	8.7%
Food & Beverages	120.1	[2]	0.6%	1.1%	5.2%	9.0%
Housing	119.9	[2]	0.3%	0.7%	3.7%	7.1%
Apparel & Upkeep	117.8	[2]	4.6%	4.5%	4.0%	9.0%
Transportation	109.7	[2]	0.1%	0.7%	2.9%	9.2%
Medical Care	140.4	[2]	0.4%	0.8%	6.6%	13.4%
Entertainment	121.3	[2]	0.5%	0.7%	4.5%	10.8%
Other Goods & Services	140.0	[2]	1.8%	2.6%	6.8%	13.1%

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Jul To Sep 1988	Jul To Sep 1987	Year-to-Date 1988	Year-to-Date 1987
STATE OF MONTANA	892	791	2617	2671
GREAT FALLS MSA	81	81	228	199
BILLINGS MSA	142	101	389	390
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	68	37	220	172
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	87	71	212	216
BEAVERHEAD	16	10	31	32
DEER LODGE	9	3	22	17
GRANITE	4	4	15	11
MADISON	6	11	23	37
POWELL	9	5	20	14
SILVER BOW	43	38	101	105
BOZEMAN LFA	66	58	239	213
GALLATIN	49	44	180	161
MEAGHER	3	0	7	4
PARK	14	14	52	48
GLASGOW LFA	23	18	66	70
DANIELS	2	1	9	3
PHILLIPS	4	4	11	8
ROOSEVELT	4	3	15	17
SHERIDAN	2	3	9	11
VALLEY	11	7	22	31
GLENDIVE LFA	14	24	57	59
DAWSON	6	6	16	25
GARFIELD	1	0	3	1
MCCONE	3	0	7	3
PRAIRIE	0	2	2	2
RICHLAND	4	14	29	24
WIBAUX	0	2	0	4
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	28	19	71	68
BIG HORN	10	8	20	23
CARBON	8	4	23	21
STILLWATER	8	3	18	9
SWEET GRASS	2	4	10	15
HAVRE LFA	12	8	41	44
BLAINE	2	1	9	8
HILL	8	7	29	31
LIBERTY	2	0	3	5
HELENA LFA	56	67	177	223
BROADWATER	5	4	15	10
JEFFERSON	2	9	19	26
LEWIS & CLARK	49	54	143	187
KALISPELL LFA	122	120	357	396
FLATHEAD	76	81	226	261
LAKE	22	16	57	61
LINCOLN	24	23	74	74
LEWISTOWN LFA	27	21	68	65
FERGUS	13	14	37	43
GOLDEN VALLEY	2	0	2	0
JUDITH BASIN	5	4	15	8
MUSSELSHELL	4	3	7	10
PETROLEUM	0	0	0	2
WHEATLAND	3	0	7	2
MILES CITY LFA	19	30	58	88
CARTER	0	2	2	3
CUSTER	3	11	14	36
FALLON	4	3	7	8
POWDER RIVER	2	1	9	8
ROSEBUD	8	12	23	29
TREASURE	2	1	3	4
MISSOULA LFA	113	118	357	397
MINERAL	1	3	4	10
MISSOULA	69	81	239	269
RAVALLI	32	23	94	85
SANDERS	11	11	20	33
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	34	18	77	71
CHOUTEAU	3	4	13	10
GLACIER	10	3	25	22
PONDERA	3	1	8	9
TETON	6	4	12	13
TOOLE	12	6	19	17

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5. Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

JOB SERVICE

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S. Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
310 E. Sebree
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-6006)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(257-5627)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Mineral Ave.
Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
P.O. Box 1786
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

LABOR FORCE AREAS
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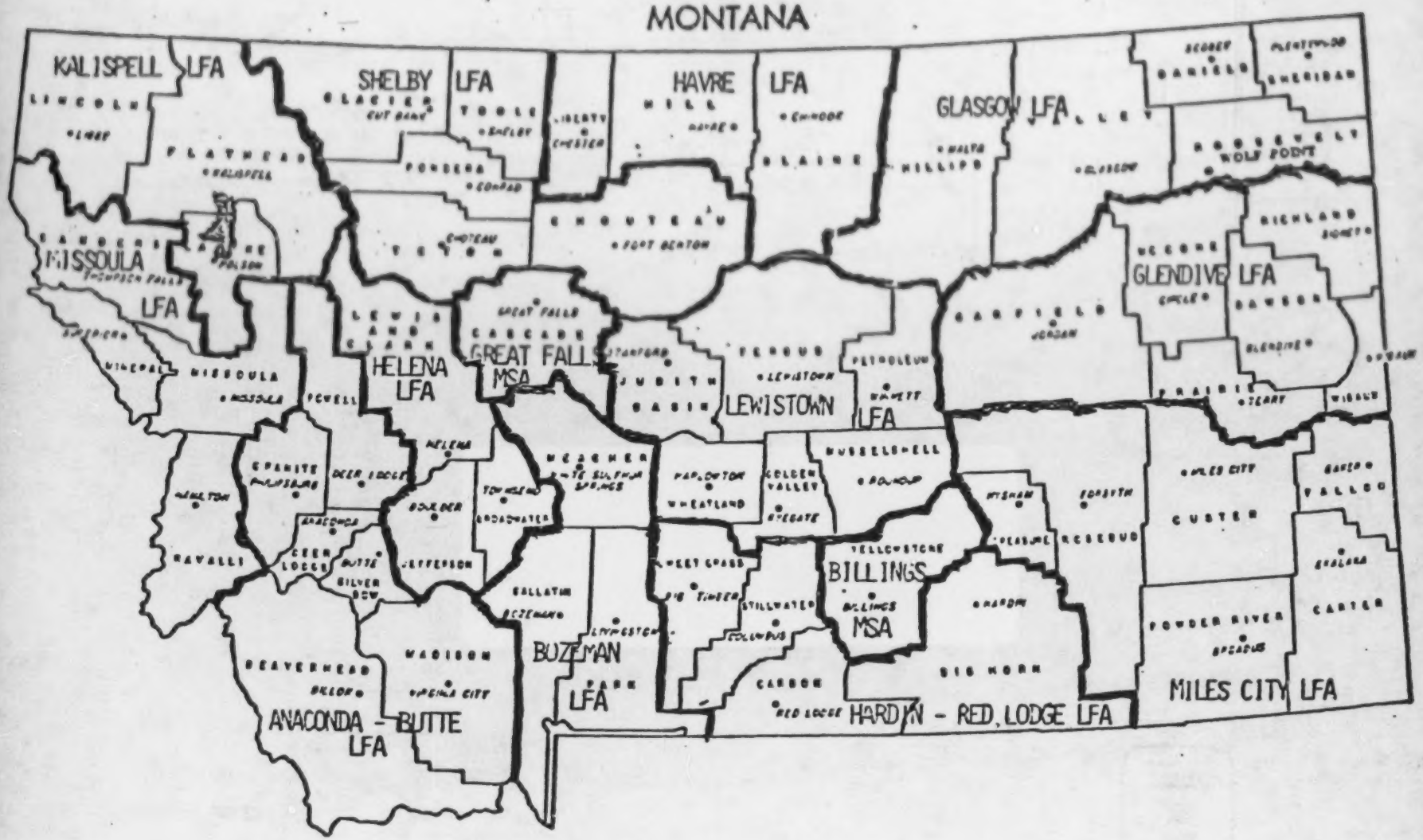

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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Volume 18, Number 4 4th Quarter 1988 Report

A Quarterly Publication Of The Research & Analysis Bureau

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's Civilian Labor Force in the fourth quarter of 1988 shifted downward by only 600 workers from the previous quarter. This modest decline represents a normal seasonal pattern of outside work tapering off in the fall and winter, and was a much smaller decline than occurred in the fourth quarter of 1987--when the Civilian Labor Force declined by 7,700 workers.

The total average number of unemployed increased by 800 during the fourth quarter--2,400 less than the corresponding quarter in 1987.

The state of Montana was affected by extreme drought and fire conditions in 1988 that caused some fluctuations in Agriculture and Retail Trade (hotel and motel, eating and drinking) employment. Labor disputes in the construction and timber industries also impacted employment during the second half of 1988.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MONTANA AND U.S.

The seasonally-adjusted jobless rate for Montana at the end of the fourth quarter was 6.1 percent--while the U.S. rate was 5.3 percent. In December 1987, Montana's adjusted rate was slightly higher at 7.2 percent.

Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	CLF*	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1988-4th	396.3	373.4	22.9	5.8%
1988-3rd	396.9	374.8	22.1	5.6%
1988-2nd	409.2	380.6	28.6	7.0%
1988-1st	399.9	362.8	37.1	9.3%
1987-4th	399.3	374.0	25.3	6.3%
1987-3rd	407.0	381.8	25.2	6.2%

*CLF-Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands)

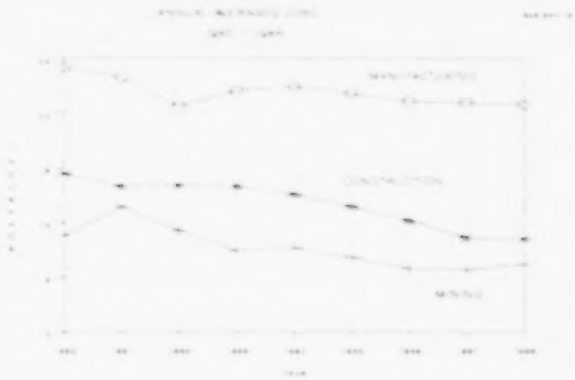
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Total non-agricultural employment for the fourth quarter of 1988 indicates that employment averaged 3,000 more than for the same period in 1987. Fourth quarter 1988 employment made a sharp increase in November due to the hiring of temporary election workers. Although this was not atypical, Montana employment growth for the past two years has been positive.

The graph detailing Montana's total non-agricultural employment shows both the cyclical movement and the overlay of the annual averages. Employment for the past two years represents a positive trend (+ 1.06 percent).

The downward trend in the goods-producing industries appears to have ended as Mining employment increased in 1988 from 5,700 to 6,100. The Construction employment pattern remained about the same as in 1987, while Manufacturing showed a loss of about 200 in 1988. This change was attributed to the labor dispute that occurred about mid year. The annual average employment for 1988 was 20,800.

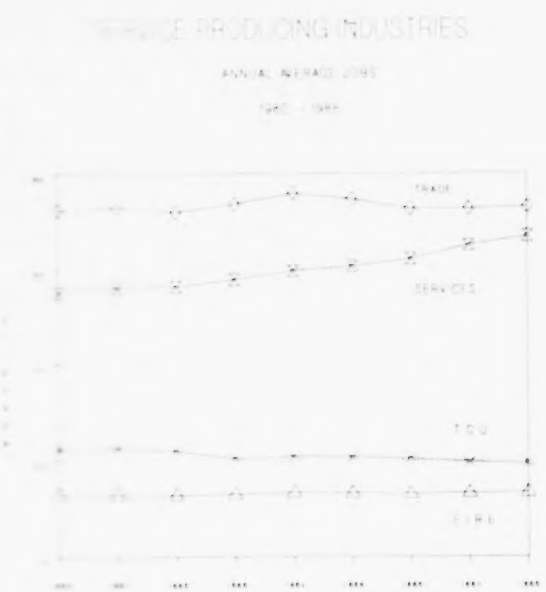
Employment in Retail Trade remained constant for the past two years. In 1980, employment was 72,300--and increased to



75,900 in 1984. 1988 average employment in Retail Trade was 72,900.

TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

The Service industry continued to expand from 55,100 jobs in 1980--to 66,900 in 1988. The major increases have been in the Medical Services industry.



Transportation, Communications, and Utilities have shown a steady decline in employment, but may have bottomed out in 1988. Employment went from a high of 22,400 in 1980 to approximately 19,400 in 1988.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate have remained virtually flat since 1980--when employment was 12,900. The annual average in 1988 was 13,400.

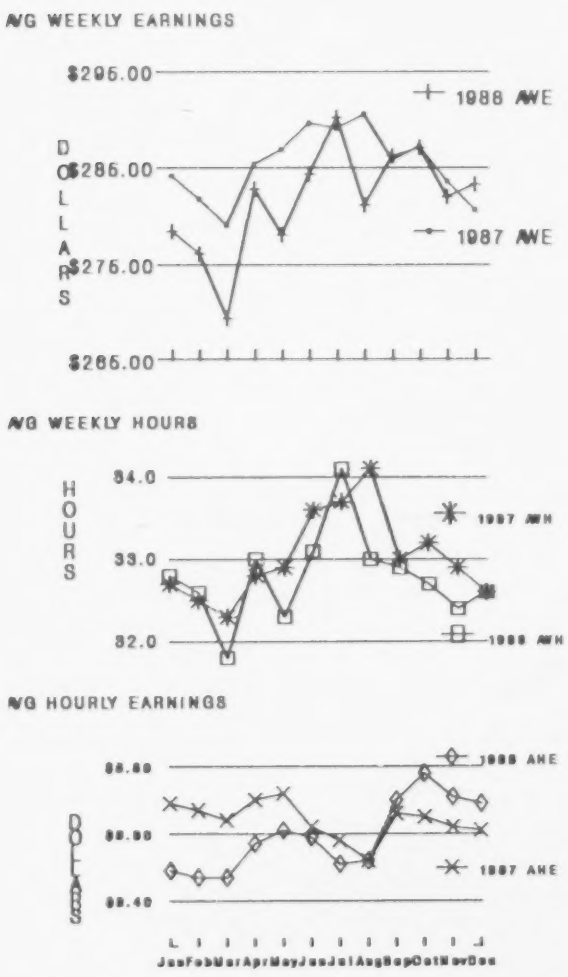
The number of jobs in Local Education has remained at 22,800 for the last two years--down from 23,100 in 1980. Local Government averaged 15,200 in 1988, while total Federal jobs have continued to rise from 12,700 in 1986 to 13,500 in 1988.

State Government employment averaged 10,600 in 1988, while State Education is up from a low of 7,800 in 1981 to 8,800 in 1988.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings for December 1988 were $283.29--which was $2.60 more than for December 1987. The December increase was due to an increase in the average weekly hours in all major industries except Construction, Non-durable Manufacturing, and Wholesale Trade and Services.

Average hourly earnings went down by 2 cents in response to seasonal layoffs in higher-paying industries. Average hourly earnings were 8 cents more than last year.



HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

A State Milk Control Bureau proposal for making major decreases in the price of milk received mixed reviews during a hearing before the Milk Control Board. While milk processors agreed that something has to be done to allow them to be more competitive with out-of-state milk prices, some said the proposal goes too far, and will drive smaller distributors and processing plants out of business. The bureau's proposal calls for large cuts in wholesale and retail milk prices. The retail cost for a gallon of whole milk, for example, would decrease from $2.57 to $2.18. The regular wholesale price would fall from $2.33 to $1.89.

More than 300 Montana farms with delinquent Farmers Home Administration loans could face foreclosure in the next one or two years. In November, the FmHA sent loan restructuring packets to 1,000 farmers across the state.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction began early in September on the $79.7 million project developed by the Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership. When completed in 1990, the plant will consume about 250,000 tons of coal a year, and produce 35 mega-watts of electricity to be sold to the Montana Power Company. The power plant's developers have estimated that the project will create 100 to 130 construction jobs, and 40 to 45 permanent positions.

MANUFACTURING

The nation's largest brake manufacturer recently opened a brake rebuilding operation in Billings. The shop relines brake shoes used in large trucks, buses and other vehicles. The operation employs five people, and should have 10 employees within the next two years. The local plant's annual business is expected to top $1 million.

An Arizona company wants to build an ammonium thiosulfate plant next to a Billings refinery that would reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from the local refinery. If the proposal is accepted, the construction of the plant would be about $7 million and will employ approximately 15 full-time workers.

Stone Container Corporation has announced a $15.5 million project that could eventually increase the Frenchtown mill's output by 20 percent. Construction is expected to start early this spring, with start up expected early in 1990. Once in operation, the process will employ 12 people. Eventually, it will require 16 people.

Two firms in the timber industry have spent nearly 10 years cutting trees faster than they can replace them on their combined 1.7 million acres in Western Montana, and the effects are beginning to be felt. A gap in the supply of timber on private land will mean more intense competition for timber on public land. Many feel that the shortages are close at hand.

In another report, timber sales on national forests in Montana last year cost taxpayers $15.6 million, losing money on every forest in the state, as reported by the U.S. Forest Service.Losses on timber sales are figured by measuring the costs of preparing a sale, such as road building--against sale income, which is

paid by timber firms to harvest trees on federal forests.

A musical instrument manufacturing firm has come a long way from its humble beginnings in a back room on the second floor of the Bozeman Hotel. The firm has moved into a new 22,000 square foot manufacturing plant, and should be in operation by April 1989. The move will create about 25 permanent full-time jobs.

MINING

Major mining was renewed in Southwestern Montana, with about 100 new jobs created this summer at a mine near Basin. Twenty more miners started working full time at a site near Georgetown Lake; and another 40 spent the summer reworking placers near Gold Creek after receiving an operating permit early in the year.

A Colorado-based firm has announced a proposal to develop a gold and silver mine eight miles west of Lake Mary Ronan after an earlier proposal was abandoned due to low silver prices and a lack of available water for ore processing.

RETAIL TRADE

A new, three-year labor contract was ratified by a Billings grocery clerks union. The agreement covers about 350 members of the United Food and Commercial Workers Local 33. The workers will receive a 15 cent-per-hour pay increase. The new pact also calls for clerks to be paid time-and-a-half wages on Easter Sunday, a 5 cent-per-hour increase in pension contributions and higher employer health and welfare contributions in 1989 and 1990.

Tourist spending in Montana during the prime summer months increased $27 million this year despite a series of wildfires that swept through Yellowstone National Park and several areas of the state. The summer increase represented a 13 percent growth in spending to about $390 million for July, August and September.

SERVICES

A hospital in Missoula announced that it was planning to reduce its 900-member staff by the equivalent of 60 full-time workers. This came as a complete surprise to the labor relations director of the Montana Nurses Association. The association had just completed a new contract with the hospital in August, and wasn't aware of the hospital's financial difficulties until October. In addition to the layoffs, the hospital said it intended to cut the pay of all employees by 10 percent. The nurses, however, would have to agree to reopen the contract in order for the cuts to take place. In December the hospital reversed itself, and will not seek cuts in pay and benefits--but its planned austerity program will still include layoffs.

Nearly 9 percent of the full-time jobs for registered nurses in Montana are unfilled--slightly less than the national average vacancy rate of 11 percent, according to a survey conducted by the Montana Hospital Association. Hospital and nursing administrators from hospitals and nursing homes responded to the survey. Fifty-six percent of the responses were from hospitals, and 43 percent were from nursing homes.

GOVERNMENT

The Census Bureau reported that Montana, ten other states, and the District of

Columbia lost population from 1985 to 1988. Although losses were noted, the 1988 data indicate that the declines may be slowing--and that several of these states may have grown in the past year.

Fifty-eight Billings businesses were honored by Job Connection Incorporated for hiring people with disabilities. The majority of disabled people placed in jobs had never held jobs before because of the severity of their handicaps. The average hourly wage for these employees is $3.45. They work an average of 21 hours a week.

PILT, or payments in lieu of taxes, are made annually to compensate counties for the property taxes that cannot be collected on federal land. In all, Montana will receive $8.3 million in PILT money for 1988.

Non-farm personal income in Montana grew 4.2 percent during the year ending June 30. This was among the slowest growth rates in the nation. The State Commerce Department reported that Montana's growth rate for personal income exceeded only that of Alaska and Wyoming.

A bank economist says that Montanans will enjoy a modest growth in personal income over the next two years. The bank economist believes the state's economy is beginning to stabilize after two years of decline, and may show a growth of 0.5 percent--which would mean about 1,000 new jobs statewide. But even at that, Montana and other Rocky Mountain states will continue to lag behind the rest of the nation according to the economist.

PLEASE NOTE: Montana has completed its new 1989 Benchmark Data Series for the calendar years 1978 through 1988. The first issue of the "Quarterly Labor Force" publication in 1989 will have the updated annual average tables for the Current Employment Series and the Current Population Series.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 88BMK
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA OCTOBER 1988

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392087	372580	19507	5.0
CASCADE	35158	33465	1693	4.8
YELLOWSTONE	57881	55422	2459	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	4887	4671	216	4.4
BIG HORN	4678	4213	465	9.9
BLAINE	3518	3336	182	5.2
BROADWATER	1516	1449	67	4.4
CARBON	3793	3609	184	4.9
CARTER	965	946	19	2.0
CHOUTEAU	2733	2664	69	2.5
CUSTER	6409	6225	184	2.9
DANIELS	1204	1187	17	1.4
DAWSON	5477	5312	165	3.0
DEER LODGE	4166	3843	323	7.8
FALLON	1450	1402	48	3.3
FERGUS	5745	5472	273	4.8
FLATHEAD	29005	27013	1992	6.9
GALLATIN	24863	23980	883	3.6
GARFIELD	872	865	7	.8
GLACIER	5379	4887	492	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	546	527	19	3.5
GRANITE	1358	1267	91	6.7
HILL	8335	7962	373	4.5
JEFFERSON	5568	5332	236	4.2
JUDITH BASIN	1380	1332	48	3.5
LAKE	10113	9557	556	5.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25828	24695	1133	4.4
LIBERTY	925	916	9	1.0
LINCOLN	8497	7865	632	7.4
MC CONE	1333	1307	26	2.0
MADISON	3198	3051	147	4.6
MEAGHER	1113	1078	35	3.1
MINERAL	1484	1367	117	7.9
MISSOULA	40299	38428	1871	4.6
MUSSELSHELL	1765	1693	72	4.1
PARK	5725	5361	364	6.4
PETROLEUM	298	283	15	5.0
PHILLIPS	2786	2684	102	3.7
PONDERA	2955	2873	82	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1415	1363	52	3.7
POWELL	2984	2893	91	3.0
PRAIRIE	776	722	54	7.0
RAVALLI	11169	10331	838	7.5
RICHLAND	5915	5666	249	4.2
ROOSEVELT	5548	5215	333	6 0
ROSEBUD	5146	4793	353	6.9
SANDERS	3274	2954	320	9.8
SHERIDAN	2535	2470	65	2.6
SILVER BOW	13490	12607	883	6.5
STILLWATER	3036	2945	91	3.0
SWEET GRASS	1423	1388	35	2.5
TETON	3123	3041	82	2.6
TOOLE	2334	2234	100	4.3
TREASURE	448	437	11	2.5
VALLEY	4567	4385	182	4.0
WHEATLAND	1139	1070	69	6.1
WIBAUX	560	527	33	5.9

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 88BMK
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA NOVEMBER 1988

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403670	379578	24092	6.0
CASCADE	36501	34394	2107	5.8
YELLOWSTONE	60120	56937	3183	5.3
BEAVERHEAD	4969	4683	286	5.8
BIG HORN	4700	4273	427	9.1
BLAINE	3681	3376	305	8.3
BROADWATER	1583	1491	92	5.8
CARBON	3982	3737	245	6.2
CARTER	984	963	21	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2801	2729	72	2.6
CUSTER	6437	6211	226	3.5
DANIELS	1352	1228	124	9.2
DAWSON	5657	5426	231	4.1
DEER LODGE	4160	3825	335	8.1
FALLON	1498	1440	58	3.9
FERGUS	6005	5570	435	7.2
FLATHEAD	30307	27774	2533	8.4
GALLATIN	25574	24436	1138	4.4
GARFIELD	887	883	4	.5
GLACIER	5438	4787	651	12.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	593	567	26	4.4
GRANITE	1350	1271	79	5.9
HILL	8623	8156	467	5.4
JEFFERSON	5671	5434	237	4.2
JUDITH BASIN	1409	1358	51	3.6
LAKE	10571	9835	736	7.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26465	25195	1270	4.8
LIBERTY	966	925	41	4.2
LINCOLN	8702	7976	726	8.3
MC CONE	1327	1304	23	1.7
MADISON	3096	2996	100	3.2
MEAGHER	1127	1086	41	3.6
MINERAL	1409	1285	124	8.8
MISSOULA	41326	39145	2181	5.3
MUSSELSHELL	1773	1696	77	4.3
PARK	5815	5362	453	7.8
PETROLEUM	295	287	8	2.7
PHILLIPS	2783	2659	124	4.5
PONDERA	3059	2925	134	4.4
POWDER RIVER	1417	1379	38	2.7
POWELL	3143	3015	128	4.1
PRAIRIE	755	717	38	5.0
RAVALLI	11575	10427	1148	9.9
RICHLAND	6229	5787	442	7.1
ROOSEVELT	5569	5140	429	7.7
ROSEBUD	5193	4873	320	6.2
SANDERS	3315	2978	337	10.2
SHERIDAN	2620	2524	96	3.7
SILVER BOW	13895	12918	977	7.0
STILLWATER	3158	2989	169	5.4
SWEET GRASS	1450	1416	34	2.3
TETON	3097	2982	115	3.7
TOOLE	2360	2251	109	4.6
TREASURE	454	445	9	2.0
VALLEY	4687	4469	218	4.7
WHEATLAND	1160	1104	56	4.8
WIBAUX	597	539	58	9.7

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY 88BMK
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA DECEMBER 1988

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	393001	368040	24961	6.4
CASCADE	35252	33121	2131	6.0
YELLOWSTONE	58354	55268	3086	5.3
BEAVERHEAD	4784	4513	271	5.7
BIG HORN	4420	3940	480	10.9
BLAINE	3429	3171	258	7.5
BROADWATER	1504	1401	103	6.8
CARBON	3865	3604	261	6.8
CARTER	853	847	6	.7
CHOUTEAU	2624	2536	88	3.4
CUSTER	6311	6007	304	4.8
DANIELS	1179	1135	44	3.7
DAWSON	5571	5319	252	4.5
DEER LODGE	4133	3723	410	9.9
FALLON	1459	1367	92	6.3
FERGUS	5682	5277	405	7.1
FLATHEAD	29714	27330	2384	8.0
GALLATIN	25283	24186	1097	4.3
GARFIELD	798	794	4	.5
GLACIER	5377	4794	583	10.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	515	487	28	5.4
GRANITE	1354	1262	92	6.8
HILL	8208	7722	486	5.9
JEFFERSON	5554	5282	272	4.9
JUDITH BASIN	1330	1240	90	6.8
LAKE	10240	9397	843	8.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26134	24831	1303	5.0
LIBERTY	898	856	42	4.7
LINCOLN	8538	7750	788	9.2
MC CONE	1248	1208	40	3.2
MADISON	3030	2851	179	5.9
MEAGHER	1091	1012	79	7.2
MINERAL	1416	1254	162	11.4
MISSOULA	40609	38164	2445	6.0
MUSSELSHELL	1717	1614	103	6.0
PARK	5726	5181	545	9.5
PETROLEUM	268	253	15	5.6
PHILLIPS	2660	2511	149	5.6
PONDERA	2936	2761	175	6.0
POWDER RIVER	1301	1277	24	1.8
POWELL	3008	2874	134	4.5
PRAIRIE	739	664	75	10.1
RAVALLI	11480	10122	1358	11.8
RICHLAND	5816	5494	322	5.5
ROOSEVELT	6158	5843	315	5.1
ROSEBUD	4970	4670	300	6.0
SANDERS	3254	2842	412	12.7
SHERIDAN	2473	2374	99	4.0
SILVER BOW	13697	12733	964	7.0
STILLWATER	3043	2879	164	5.4
SWEET GRASS	1354	1312	42	3.1
TETON	2786	2648	138	5.0
TOOLE	2251	2128	123	5.5
TREASURE	420	411	9	2.1
VALLEY	4495	4259	236	5.3
WHEATLAND	1136	1033	103	9.1
WIBAUX	556	508	48	8.6

TABLE II
M O N T A N A

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(IN THOUSANDS)

1988

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/.....	397.0	399.5	403.1	408.1	407.4	412.2	397.9	401.6	391.3	392.1	403.7	393.0	400.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	359.1	363.1	366.1	376.5	379.8	385.6	373.2	378.6	372.6	372.6	379.6	368.0	372.9
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE2/	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	*	.4
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.....	23.0	26.8	29.2	36.5	38.5	40.2	39.2	40.5	32.1	30.3	30.3	26.2	32.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	37.9	36.4	37.0	31.6	27.6	26.6	24.7	23.0	18.7	19.5	24.1	25.0	27.7
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/..	9.5%	9.1%	9.2%	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	5.7%	4.8%	5.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	7.7%	7.4%	7.6%	7.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED.....	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1988													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	268.7	268.3	270.3	272.3	275.5	278.8	272.6	276.4	280.2	281.0	283.4	277.3	275.4
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	199.4	198.5	200.1	202.0	205.2	208.2	209.4	211.8	210.4	210.2	208.6	208.0	206.0
MANUFACTURING.....	20.6	20.4	20.1	20.2	20.6	20.4	20.4	20.2	21.3	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.7
MINING.....	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	8.2	9.1	9.8	9.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.6	8.4	8.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES...	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.2
TRADE.....	70.9	70.1	71.1	72.0	72.8	74.2	74.2	75.1	74.0	73.8	73.9	74.6	73.1
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0
RETAIL TRADE.....	56.3	55.7	56.5	57.1	57.9	59.2	58.9	59.7	58.8	58.7	58.8	59.5	58.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE....	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5
SERVICES.....	63.6	64.1	64.7	64.5	65.3	65.8	67.0	67.6	66.7	66.6	66.1	66.2	65.7
GOVERNMENT.....	69.3	69.8	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.6	63.2	64.6	69.8	70.8	74.7	69.2	69.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	13.2	13.3	14.4	14.8	13.1	12.8	12.3	12.8
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	57.4	58.1	58.5	58.4	58.2	57.3	49.8	50.2	55.1	57.6	61.9	56.9	56.6

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1987 BENCHMARKS.
2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES 5-1 AND 5-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE 5-4 ON FINAL PAGE.
* UNDER 50.

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Dec. 1987
TOTAL PRIVATE	171.0	171.6	172.9	168.1	$282.32	$281.01	$286.45	$281.66
MANUFACTURING	15.3	15.4	15.8	15.6	440.10	424.00	434.11	405.60
Durable Goods	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	446.01	423.80	428.63	402.73
Non-Durable	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	426.38	425.17	415.16	411.67
MINING	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	554.61	510.38	529.23	543.24
CONSTRUCTION	6.2	7.3	7.8	6.0	547.19	549.55	572.40	531.02
*TCU	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	462.94	459.55	467.86	461.52
Transportation	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	423.87	425.25	436.46	399.00
Communications	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	531.69	520.72	522.50	566.78
TRADE	65.7	65.0	64.8	64.1	202.27	198.02	202.72	203.06
Wholesale Trade	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	329.24	322.50	333.24	337.75
Retail Trade	53.3	52.6	52.4	51.8	172.17	168.56	171.46	171.41
**FIRE	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	253.75	248.75	248.40	247.43
SERVICES	53.5	53.3	53.9	52.0	233.32	235.62	234.39	240.66

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Dec. 1987
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.6	32.3	32.7	32.7	$ 8.66	$ 8.70	$ 8.76	$ 8.64
MANUFACTURING	40.6	39.7	40.2	39.0	10.84	10.68	10.55	10.40
Durable Goods	41.8	40.4	40.9	39.1	10.67	10.49	10.48	10.30
Non-Durable	37.9	38.2	38.8	38.8	11.25	11.13	10.70	10.61
MINING	39.7	37.2	38.8	40.3	13.97	13.72	13.64	13.48
CONSTRUCTION	37.3	37.9	40.0	36.8	14.67	14.50	14.31	14.43
*TCU	36.8	36.1	36.1	37.1	12.58	12.73	12.96	12.44
Transportation	35.8	35.0	35.6	35.0	11.84	12.15	12.26	11.40
Communications, Utilities	38.5	38.0	36.9	40.6	13.81	13.69	14.16	13.96
TRADE	30.1	29.6	29.9	29.6	6.72	6.69	6.78	6.86
Wholesale Trade	36.3	36.4	36.7	36.2	9.07	8.86	9.08	9.33
Retail Trade	28.6	28.0	28.2	28.1	6.02	6.02	6.08	6.10
**FIRE	35.0	34.5	34.5	34.8	7.25	7.21	7.20	7.12
SERVICES	30.7	30.8	30.8	31.5	7.60	7.65	7.61	7.64

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1988		1987		1986	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0	109.6	108.9
February	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5	109.3	108.5
March	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0	108.8	107.9
April	117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6	108.6	107.6
May	117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9	108.9	107.9
June	118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4	109.5	108.4
July	118.5	117.2	113.8	112.7	109.5	108.4
August	119.0	117.7	114.4	113.3	109.7	108.6
September	119.8	118.5	115.0	113.8	110.2	109.1
October	120.2	118.9	115.3	114.1	110.3	109.1
November	120.3	119.0	115.4	114.3	110.4	109.2
December	120.5	119.2	115.4	114.2	110.5	109.3
Dec-to-Dec %	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	1.1%	0.6%
AVERAGE:	118.3	117.0	113.6	112.5	109.6	108.6
Ann Avg %	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	1.9%	1.6%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986
ALL ITEMS	120.5	0.2	0.2	4.4	9.0
Food & Beverages	120.6	0.3	0.2	5.0	8.7
Housing	120.2	0.3	0.3	4.0	7.8
Apparel & Upkeep	118.0	-1.6	-1.6	4.7	9.8
Transportation	110.8	0.1	0.7	3.0	9.3
Medical Care	142.3	0.4	0.8	6.9	13.1
Entertainment	122.8	0.5	0.8	4.6	8.8
Other Goods & Services	141.3	0.2	0.5	7.0	13.5

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Oct To Dec 1988	Oct To Dec 1987	Year-to-Date 1988	Year-to-Date 1987
STATE OF MONTANA	779	750	3396	3421
GREAT FALLS MSA	62	68	290	267
BILLINGS MSA	112	105	501	495
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	52	55	272	227
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	49	55	261	271
BEAVERHEAD	7	8	38	40
DEER LODGE	2	5	24	22
GRANITE	3	5	18	16
MADISON	11	5	34	42
POWELL	1	5	21	19
SILVER BOW	25	27	126	132
BOZEMAN LFA	74	75	313	288
GALLATIN	56	59	236	220
MEAGHER	5	1	12	5
PARK	13	15	65	63
GLASGOW LFA	17	13	83	83
DANIELS	1	0	10	3
PHILLIPS	5	3	16	11
ROOSEVELT	7	5	22	22
SHERIDAN	3	2	12	13
VALLEY	1	3	23	34
GLENDIVE LFA	18	14	75	73
DAWSON	8	5	24	30
GARFIELD	3	1	6	2
MCCONE	0	0	7	3
PRAIRIE	0	1	2	3
RICHLAND	6	7	35	31
WIBAUX	1	0	1	4
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	20	16	91	84
BIG HORN	5	5	25	28
CARBON	7	6	30	27
STILLWATER	5	1	23	10
SWEET GRASS	3	4	13	19
HAVRE LFA	28	16	69	60
BLAINE	6	2	15	10
HILL	19	12	48	43
LIBERTY	3	2	6	7
HELENA LFA	41	65	218	288
BROADWATER	2	3	17	13
JEFFERSON	1	9	20	35
LEWIS & CLARK	38	53	181	240
KALISPELL LFA	105	104	462	500
FLATHEAD	66	59	292	320
LAKE	19	21	76	82
LINCOLN	20	24	94	98
LEWISTOWN LFA	24	15	92	80
FERGUS	15	14	52	57
GOLDEN VALLEY	4	0	6	0
JUDITH BASIN	1	0	16	8
MUSSELSHELL	1	0	8	10
PETROLEUM	1	0	1	2
WHEATLAND	2	1	9	3
MILES CITY LFA	19	19	77	107
CARTER	2	0	4	3
CUSTER	6	6	20	42
FALLON	2	4	9	12
POWDER RIVER	2	1	11	9
ROSEBUD	5	8	28	37
TREASURE	2	0	5	4
MISSOULA LFA	129	111	486	508
MINERAL	4	4	8	14
MISSOULA	91	79	330	348
RAVALLI	28	21	122	106
SANDERS	6	7	26	40
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	29	19	106	90
CHOUTEAU	4	2	17	12
GLACIER	12	8	37	30
PONDERA	4	3	12	12
TETON	6	3	18	16
TOOLE	3	3	22	20

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5. Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
Main & Satellite Ofc.
624 N. 24th Street
Billings, MT 59101
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S. Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
310 E. Sebree
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-6006)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(752-5627)

LEWISTOWN
300 First Ave. N.
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Mineral Ave.
Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
P.O. Box 1786
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Volume 19, Number 1 1st Quarter 1989 Report

A Quarterly Publication Of The Research & Analysis Bureau

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

The **first quarter 1989 Civilian Labor Force** declined by only 5000 from the previous quarter despite the frigid arctic air that poured into Montana in late January and stayed through March. This decline was smaller than what was reported for the corresponding quarter in 1988 when Montana's CLF dropped by 9700. The average Civilian Labor Force for the first three months remained at 396,000—or 2800 more than one year ago.

EMPLOYMENT

The **total average employment** for the first quarter was stronger than for the same period a year ago by about 4800, while the average number of Montanans classified as **unemployed** reflected a downward trend for the same period. The change from the last quarter of 1988 through the first quarter of 1989 saw a normal seasonal increase of 6300 Montanans unemployed.

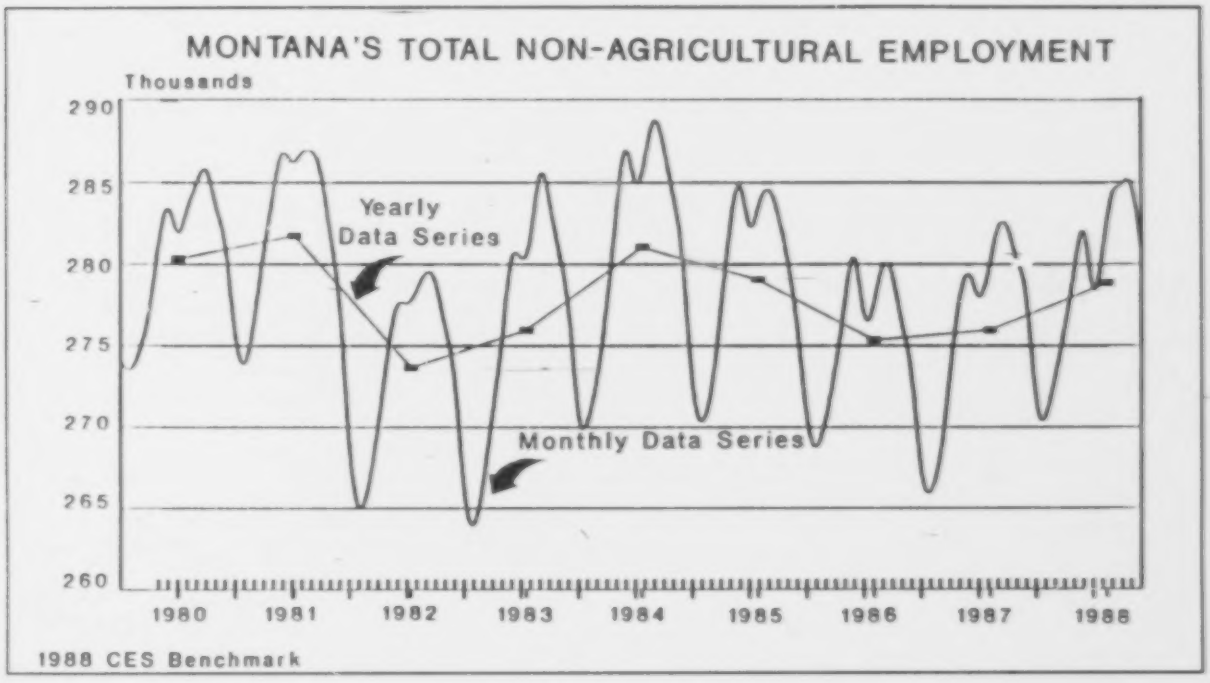
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

The **non-agricultural employment** for the first quarter averaged 3400 above the corresponding quarter in 1988, and 8100 more than in 1987. Total non-agricultural employ-

Montana Quarterly Trends

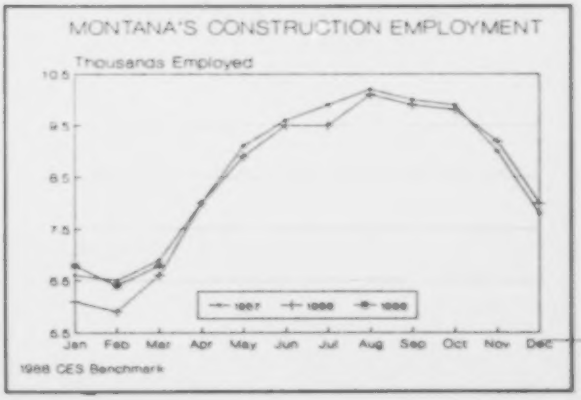
Quarter	CLF*	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1989-1st	396.0	366.2	29.8	7.5%
1988-4th	401.0	377.5	23.5	5.9%
1988-3rd	407.2	382.9	24.3	6.0%
1988-2nd	402.7	374.2	28.5	7.1%
1988-1st	393.2	361.4	31.8	8.1%
1987-4th	402.9	374.6	28.3	7.0%

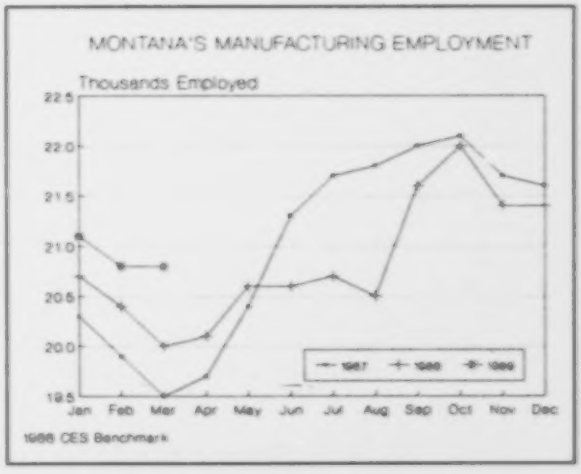
*CLF-Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands) 1989 Benchmark



ment continues to show improvement since 1986.

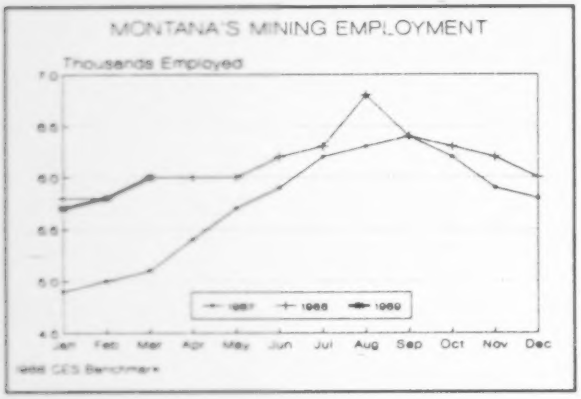
Construction gained in employment during the months of February and March by about 400. This gain was noted in general building (+100), heavy construction (+300) and special trades (+200). Comparing construction employment with last year, there were 100 more jobs in general building and 300 more in special trades. Heavy construction was down by 100 for the same period last year. The employment pattern for construction is paralleling the first three months of 1988.



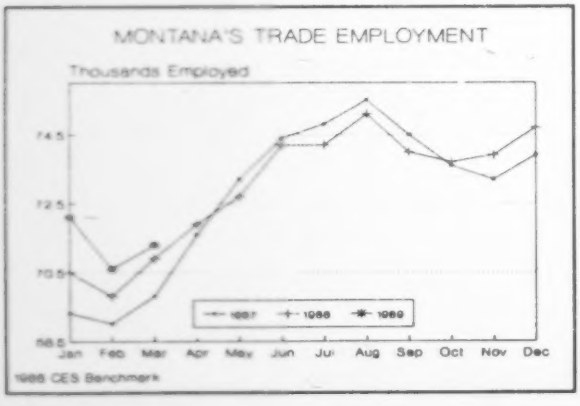


In total manufacturing the normal seasonal downturn did not occur in the month of March as anticipated. Lumber and wood production will normally show a large seasonal decline from February to March. This year the decline was 100. Other durable production gained 100, while nondurable manufacturing stayed even. Manufacturing employment averaged 500 more than last year as more workers were reported in the lumber and wood production industry.

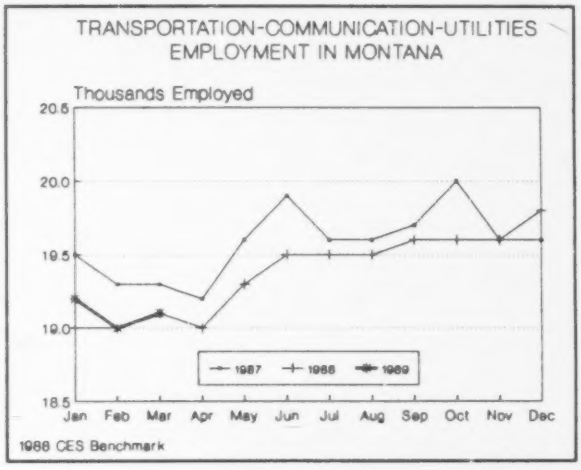
The number of jobs in the **mining** industry is at the same level as February and March of last year. Since last year metal mining is up 200 jobs, while oil and gas extraction lost 200 jobs.



Employment in the **trade** industry for the first quarter increased by 900 over last year. There was a significant increase of 700 jobs in trade in March compared to the same month one year ago. Of these, 100 were in wholesale and 600 in retail. Since last year trade increased by a net of 400 jobs (+ 600 non durable wholesale, + 100 general merchandise, + 200 building material stores, -100 durable wholesale, -100 auto dealer & service stations, -100 eating & drinking places and -100 miscellaneous retail*). ***Numbers may not agree due to rounding.**

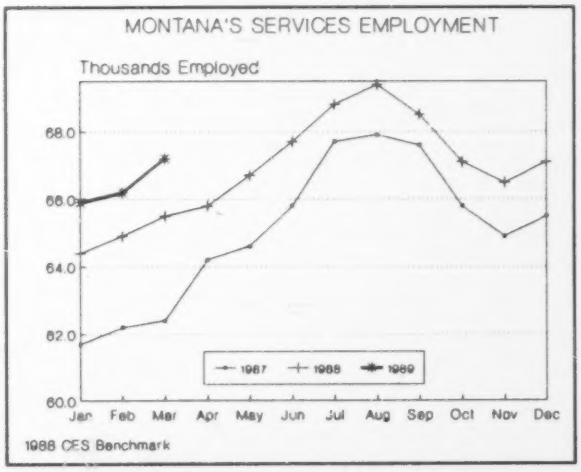


The number of jobs in **transportation, communication and utilities** is the same as last

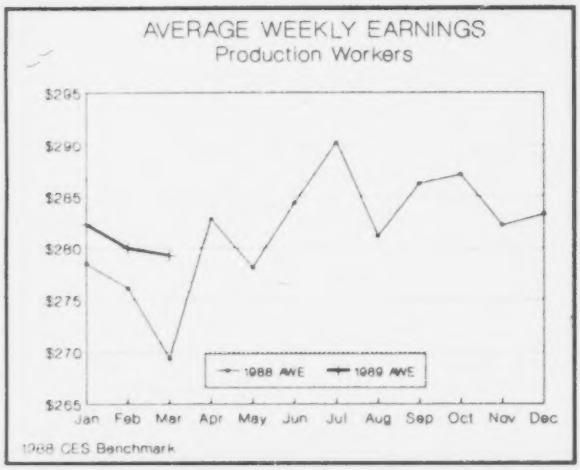


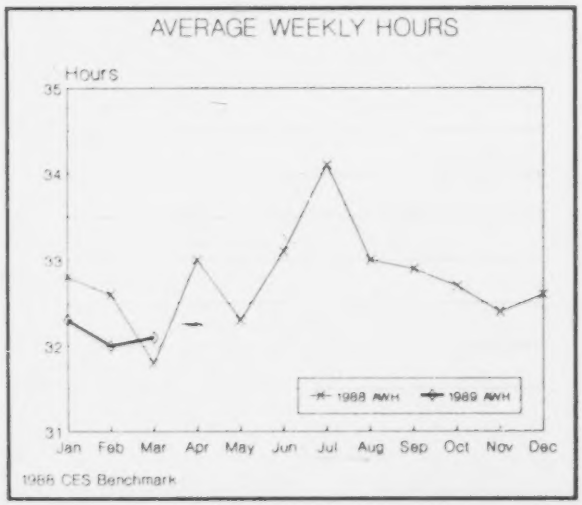
year for the months of February and March. The quarter's average employment shows 100 more jobs than for the same quarter last year. Most of the change was in trucking and warehousing.

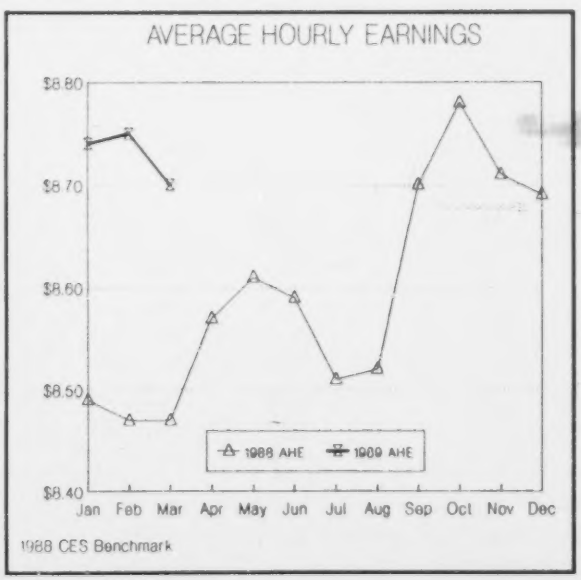
Finance, insurance, and real estate average employment for the quarter remains about the same as last year at 13,300. Employment showed a slight drop in February, and then regained by 100 jobs in March.



The **service** industry showed some gain in employment from January to March. Employment in this industry reflects a normal seasonal pattern. Since last year 1700 service jobs have been added. Medical services continue to be the largest gainer by 800, while lodging places







increased by 400 – followed by Amusement & Recreation and Social Services with gains of 300 each.

Local government gained 500 employees from February to March, but has 1300 fewer than for the same period last year. **State government** employment declined by 100 over the month of February, but is 1200 higher than a year ago, with about half of the increase due to the legislative session. **Federal government** is the same as February, and nearly 100 fewer than last year.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings declined from February to March in response to average hourly earnings decreasing from $8.75 to $8.70, while average weekly hours went up 0.1 hours. **Average weekly hours** are 0.3 more than last year as more average hours are being worked in Manufacturing, TCU, FIRE and Services. **Average hourly earnings** are 23 cents more than last year. Those industries with lower earnings than last year are Communications, Trade and FIRE.

HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

The drought of 1988 and the winter of 1989 have combined to create a major winter wheat kill in Montana. The wheat fatality rate could go as high as 50 to 70 percent according to state agriculture experts. Farmers should have enough time, luckily, to resow the affected acreage with spring wheat or barley.

Flathead Lake cherry growers say this year's cherry crop is a total loss. Worse yet, severe cold weather that followed a January thaw this winter may have permanently damaged some of the area's cherry trees according to a spokesman for the cherry grower's association.

A State Department of Agriculture official spoke recently about Montana agricultural products being sold to Japanese markets. He said Japanese buyers have been buying products such as spring wheat, green hay, Black Angus cattle, pleasure horses, squash and dandelion extract.

A Sidney sugar beet processing plant has contracted for nearly three thousand additional acres of sugar beets in Montana for the coming growing season according to a company spokesman. The plant is also replacing some of its bagging equipment to keep up with production gains.

A $29.4 million expansion program at a Lethbridge canola oil factory should translate into a better market for Montana rapeseed growers according to a company spokesman. Ten percent of the seed processed in Lethbridge currently comes from Northern Montana.

Southwest Montana ranchers are donating cattle to Idaho neighbors who lost nearly 1,000 head of cattle during a five-day blizzard in February. Donated cattle will be distributed by Idaho extension agents proportionate to loss.

An 80,000 acre cattle ranch near Dillon has been purchased by one of Japan's largest meat companies. Other Montana ranches have been purchased recently by entertainment celebrities Huey Lewis, Mel Gibson and Ted Turner.

MINING

A platinum-palladium mine has asked the state for permission to build a $6 million or $7 million smelter at its mine site in southcentral Montana that would use state-of-the-art technology to minimize environmental impact according to a company spokesman. The mine is the only U.S. supplier of palladium and is currently sending its ore to Belgium for smelting. Palladium prices have been soaring recently in response to the discovery by two University of Utah scientists of what could turn out to be a non-polluting fusion process using palladium.

Peabody Holding Co. reports record sales of coal last year, and that it's Colstrip strip mine led Peabody Coal Co. mines in productivity with an average of 125 tons per worker per shift. The company reports that its Montana mine shipped 3.8 million tons of coal and set five record production days last year. Most of that coal was shipped to a midwest utility company.

ASARCO has bought 49.9 percent of Butte's copper mine, subject to approval by federal regulatory agencies.

Montana Power Co.'s mining subsidiary plans to sell its metal mining properties in Montana according to a company spokesman. The mining properties cover nearly one million acres, located mainly in the western part of the state.

WOOD PRODUCTS

Workers are studying the business and financial aspects of the proposed buyout of a Missoula sawmill before making a final decision. The company owning the sawmill has announced plans to close the mill after renovation is completed on its Bonner plant.

Renovation in progress at a Bonner lumber mill is expected to be finished by mid-year dependent on timely delivery of equipment that will evaluate logs by computer and do some of the initial cutting. The renovation will result in a heavily automated mill that will allow bundles of logs to be brought from a storage yard to log-processor equipment that will separate logs, remove bark, cut logs to length and convey them into a building where they will be sorted, computer screened and fed through more cutting equipment.

Equipment has been ordered and construction has begun on a Kalispell saw mill. The high tech mill will be able to funnel each log to the most appropriate production use, according to a company spokesman, and will be equipped to cut boards to metric measurements for the Japanese market.

TRANSPORTATION

Montana Rail Link employees have received bonuses totaling nearly 13 percent of annual pay according to an article in an employee newspaper.

A Montana trucking firm is selling its operating assets to a Wyoming company. The firm specializes in oil-field and heavy hauling and is headquartered in Billings, with terminals in Roundup, Cutbank, Wyoming, Utah, North Dakota and Oklahoma. The sale should be completed by July 1 according to a company spokesman.

MANUFACTURING

A small Butte specialty-foods company known around Montana for its tamales is now producing 28 products, many of which are distributed nationally. In fact, a frozen rolled pizza which has become a favorite of West Coast microwavers may eventually be available in Montana. The Butte firm's products now include bean products, chili, smoked trout and buffalo pate which are sold nationwide through gourmet stores and an exclusive department store chain based in Dallas.

Articles of incorporation are being drafted for a company formed to take over the manufacture of four-wheel-drive tractors at a Havre factory. The three-way partnership is made up of six Chester brothers, and two Montana Indian tribes. Employment could grow from 15 to 50 workers in one year's time.

A Conrad mustard processing firm has been purchased by a Great Falls company, and the new owner predicts that 1989 is "shaping up to be a good year for mustard." The Golden Triangle used to grow most of the mustard in the United States, he said, but that changed when farm programs were created that subsidized wheat and barley growing.

A company that produces laser crystals plans to move from Oregon to Bozeman according to a company official. The company's crystals are primarily used in medical lasers and high-speed cutting and welding machines. The company would eventually employ up to 15 workers in Bozeman.

A Lincoln company is marketing a shredded beef jerky snack designed "like egg noodles" to appeal to Japanese consumers. The firm's owner was recently named Montana's "Small Business Winner" of the year by the Small Business Administration. He expects the Montana jerky with an oriental twist will be available in Japanese stores soon.

A Missoula tea-blending business will now be marketing some of its 47 herbal tea blends in tea bags to restaurants around Montana and the Northwest. Until now, the business has only sold loose tea blends in bulk quantities.

The firm will ship loose tea to San Francisco to be milled and bagged. The bags will then be returned to Missoula for wholesaling.

A Black Eagle refinery is no longer up for sale—ending months of uncertainty for the approximately 50 workers employed there. The refinery makes and supplies jet fuel to local military installations.

RETAIL TRADE

A State Department of Commerce official says Montana's ski areas posted a record ski season this winter, achieving what appears to be an all-time record for the state. The official credited good snowfall and an effective advertising campaign that attracted a record number of out-of-state skiers to Montana ski runs.

The Missoula area attracted about one quarter of the nearly $13 million spent to fight forest fires in Yellowstone National Park last summer according to a Forest Service study. Only West Yellowstone drew more fire fighting money. The study kept track of the ZIP codes where Forest Service and Park Service checks were cashed.

A State Commerce Department spokesman says that every major Japanese travel company is now offering tour packages that include Montana. "Highway 89 in '89" is the catch phrase being used by Montana, Wyoming and Utah in a campaign to attract Japanese tourists to their states this year.

FINANCE

Montana bankers are pondering ways to take advantage of Montana's new limited branch-banking law, which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1990. In-state companies are now allowed to open branches in towns without banks that are in the same county or an adjoining county. Banks will also be allowed to place automatic teller machines and drive-up facilities up to 3,000 feet beyond city limits. Banks will still be limited to one detached drive-up. All banks under common ownership will be allowed to merge or consolidate operations.

Montana savings and loans are stronger than thrifts in most other states according to a recent press release from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. A comparison of the ratio of regulatory capital to total assets shows the average ratio of Montana's thrifts at 7.74, while the national average was 3.42.

SERVICES

A famous movie director is set to begin making a movie about forest fires, a pilot and his girlfriend this summer in the Libby area. The Libby airport will feature large sets recreating a fire-dispatch center and a control tower. A crew of about 180 will be involved in the filming. The film-makers were able to get Yellowstone National Park fire footage last summer to use in the film.

A television movie about a Chinese girl sold into slavery, shipped to San Francisco and winding up in a Idaho gold camp is set to be filmed in Butte and Nevada City this summer. Nevada City will be used for gold camp scenes, and Butte's Mercury Street will be used for Chinatown scenes.

A health-cost management company that is moving its headquarters from Missoula to Seattle will continue to handle corporate training at the Missoula office. The company provides seminars and other services to businesses and their employees, and a spokesman said he expects that the Missoula office's business will increase significantly during the next year.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
MARCH 1989(P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	396058	365558	30500	7.7%
YELLOWSTONE	58982	55032	3950	6.7%
CASCADE	36366	33755	2611	7.2%
BEAVERHEAD	4871	4501	370	7.6%
BIG HORN	4610	4102	508	11.0%
BLAINE	3568	3183	385	10.8%
BROADWATER	1573	1476	97	6.2%
CARBON	4134	3826	308	7.5%
CARTER	927	904	23	2.5%
CHOTEAU	2776	2646	130	4.7%
CUSTER	6285	5944	341	5.4%
DANIELS	1221	1178	43	3.5%
DAWSON	5525	5194	331	6.0%
DEER LODGE	4075	3693	382	9.4%
FALLON	1443	1309	134	9.3%
FERGUS	5756	5307	449	7.8%
FLATHEAD	28997	25851	3146	10.8%
GALLATIN	26163	24964	1199	4.6%
GARFIELD	848	836	12	1.4%
GLACIER	5437	4643	794	14.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	481	444	37	7.7%
GRANITE	1321	1216	105	7.9%
HILL	8008	7466	542	6.8%
JEFFERSON	5376	5122	254	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1339	1256	83	6.2%
LAKE	10393	9277	1116	10.7%
LEWIS & CLARK	25990	24634	1356	5.2%
LIBERTY	923	877	46	5.0%
LINCOLN	8523	7121	1402	16.4%
MCCONE	1293	1241	52	4.0%
MADISON	3028	2815	213	7.0%
MEAGHER	1147	1052	95	8.3%
MINERAL	1442	1237	205	14.2%
MISSOULA	40398	37806	2592	6.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1818	1640	178	9.8%
PARK	5625	5048	577	10.3%
PETROLEUM	266	260	6	2.3%
PHILLIPS	2821	2623	198	7.0%
PONDERA	3029	2853	176	5.8%
POWDER RIVER	1335	1271	64	4.8%
POWELL	3139	2934	205	6.5%
PRAIRIE	749	672	77	10.3%
RAVALLI	11340	9910	1430	12.6%
RICHLAND	6094	5482	612	10.0%
ROOSEVELT	5443	5017	426	7.8%
ROSEBUD	5098	4724	374	7.3%
SANDERS	3306	2645	661	20.0%
SHERIDAN	2501	2427	74	3.0%
SILVER BOW	13619	12451	1168	8.6%
STILLWATER	3428	3269	159	4.6%
SWEET GRASS	1420	1343	77	5.4%
TETON	2916	2777	139	4.8%
TOOLE	2327	2182	145	6.2%
TREASURE	436	426	10	2.3%
VALLEY	4472	4210	262	5.9%
WHEATLAND	1129	1005	124	11.0%
WIBAUX	528	482	46	8.7%

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
FEBRUARY 1989 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	396635	366615	30020	7.6%
YELLOWSTONE	59010	55067	3943	6.7%
CASCADE	36114	33624	2490	6.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4805	4465	340	7.1%
BIG HORN	4698	4189	509	10.8%
BLAINE	3528	3201	327	9.3%
BROADWATER	1641	1488	153	9.3%
CARBON	4088	3761	327	8.0%
CARTER	943	921	22	2.3%
CHOTEAU	2792	2663	129	4.6%
CUSTER	6376	5975	401	6.3%
DANIELS	1232	1187	45	3.7%
DAWSON	5511	5164	347	6.3%
DEER LODGE	4120	3708	412	10.0%
FALLON	1423	1305	118	8.3%
FERGUS	5843	5296	547	9.4%
FLATHEAD	29041	26150	2891	10.0%
GALLATIN	26167	24847	1320	5.0%
GARFIELD	855	848	7	0.8%
GLACIER	5340	4643	697	13.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	506	466	40	7.9%
GRANITE	1336	1236	100	7.5%
HILL	7909	7431	478	6.0%
JEFFERSON	5329	5087	242	4.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1377	1277	100	7.3%
LAKE	10557	9464	1093	10.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	26340	24831	1509	5.7%
LIBERTY	912	874	38	4.2%
LINCOLN	8462	7534	928	11.0%
MCCONE	1296	1236	60	4.6%
MADISON	3038	2836	202	6.6%
MEAGHER	1192	1101	91	7.6%
MINERAL	1405	1218	187	13.3%
MISSOULA	40543	37864	2679	6.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1796	1640	156	8.7%
PARK	5600	5021	579	10.3%
PETROLEUM	269	264	5	1.9%
PHILLIPS	2792	2612	180	6.4%
PONDERA	3023	2838	185	6.1%
POWDER RIVER	1356	1287	69	5.1%
POWELL	3128	2950	178	5.7%
PRAIRIE	759	686	73	9.6%
RAVALLI	11389	9844	1545	13.6%
RICHLAND	6210	5613	597	9.6%
ROOSEVELT	5501	5105	396	7.2%
ROSEBUD	5135	4728	407	7.9%
SANDERS	3176	2675	501	15.8%
SHERIDAN	2496	2409	87	3.5%
SILVER BOW	13730	12515	1215	8.8%
STILLWATER	3184	2993	191	6.0%
SWEET GRASS	1424	1319	105	7.4%
TETON	2903	2756	147	5.1%
TOOLE	2322	2200	122	5.3%
TREASURE	443	434	9	2.0%
VALLEY	4562	4259	303	6.6%
WHEATLAND	1145	1009	136	11.9%
WIBAUX	564	502	62	11.0%

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
JANUARY 1989 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	395304	366347	28957	7.3%
YELLOWSTONE	59640	55778	3862	6.5%
CASCADE	36208	33761	2447	6.8%
BEAVERHEAD	4714	4380	334	7.1%
BIG HORN	4619	4113	506	11.0%
BLAINE	3408	3119	289	8.5%
BROADWATER	1512	1397	115	7.6%
CARBON	4139	3833	306	7.4%
CARTER	855	840	15	1.8%
CHOTEAU	2636	2526	110	4.2%
CUSTER	6331	5930	401	6.3%
DANIELS	1176	1131	45	3.8%
DAWSON	5435	5138	297	5.5%
DEER LODGE	4176	3708	468	11.2%
FALLON	1458	1304	154	10.6%
FERGUS	5702	5209	493	8.6%
FLATHEAD	29480	26667	2813	9.5%
GALLATIN	26300	25010	1290	4.9%
GARFIELD	789	779	10	1.3%
GLACIER	5154	4554	600	11.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	457	424	33	7.2%
GRANITE	1313	1233	80	6.1%
HILL	7867	7346	521	6.6%
JEFFERSON	5266	5045	221	4.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1282	1180	102	8.0%
LAKE	10358	9277	1081	10.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	26397	24902	1495	5.7%
LIBERTY	875	828	47	5.4%
LINCOLN	8603	7704	899	10.4%
MCCONE	1220	1172	48	3.9%
MADISON	2930	2748	182	6.2%
MEAGHER	1113	1038	75	6.7%
MINERAL	1405	1211	194	13.8%
MISSOULA	40912	38182	2730	6.7%
MUSSELSHELL	1754	1595	159	9.1%
PARK	5588	5018	570	10.2%
PETROLEUM	257	252	5	1.9%
PHILLIPS	2642	2457	185	7.0%
PONDERA	2909	2730	179	6.2%
POWDER RIVER	1285	1235	50	3.9%
POWELL	3066	2894	172	5.6%
PRAIRIE	735	663	72	9.8%
RAVALLI	11318	9828	1490	13.2%
RICHLAND	6006	5670	336	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	5521	5112	409	7.4%
ROSEBUD	5100	4706	394	7.7%
SANDERS	3176	2693	483	15.2%
SHERIDAN	2411	2322	89	3.7%
SILVER BOW	13838	12709	1129	8.2%
STILLWATER	3118	2954	164	5.3%
SWEET GRASS	1349	1265	84	6.2%
TETON	2727	2600	127	4.7%
TOOLE	2257	2138	119	5.3%
TREASURE	418	408	10	2.4%
VALLEY	4462	4181	281	6.3%
WHEATLAND	1094	965	129	11.8%
WIBAUX	542	482	60	11.1%

TABLE II
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1989

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	395.3	396.6	396.1										
EMPLOYED PERSONS	366.3	366.6	365.6										
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE2/	0.0	0.0	0.0										
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	23.1	28.8	27.9										
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.0	30.0	30.5										
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	7.3%	7.6%	7.7%										
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%										
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%										
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%										
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1989													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	274.5	273.0	275.9										
TOTAL PRIVATE	204.1	202.0	204.5										
MANUFACTURING	21.1	20.8	20.8										
MINING	5.7	5.8	6.0										
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	6.8	6.4	6.8										
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.2	19.0	19.1										
TRADE	72.1	70.6	71.3										
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.8	14.6	14.7										
RETAIL TRADE	57.3	56.0	56.6										
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.3	13.2	13.3										
SERVICES	65.9	66.2	67.2										
GOVERNMENT	70.4	71.0	71.4										
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.4	12.2	12.2										
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	58.0	58.8	59.2										

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1988 BENCHMARKS.
2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.
* UNDER 50.

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Mar. 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	167.8	165.4	167.4	164.2	$279.27	$280.00	$282.30	$269.35
MANUFACTURING	15.1	15.1	15.4	14.4	431.03	427.67	427.88	404.42
Durable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.0	431.17	418.55	427.05	399.21
Non-Durable	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.4	431.30	451.23	428.16	415.08
MINING	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	577.50	576.32	587.71	533.32
CONSTRUCTION	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.5	496.64	508.32	512.11	501.31
*TCU	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	487.77	489.55	480.63	439.49
Transportation	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	461.62	458.60	455.40	401.58
Communications	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	533.57	541.95	524.54	500.61
TRADE	62.3	61.7	63.2	61.7	192.96	195.34	196.70	196.23
Wholesale Trade	12.1	12.0	12.3	11.6	305.95	306.60	313.25	326.31
Retail Trade	50.2	49.7	50.9	50.1	165.58	167.94	168.44	165.85
**FIRE	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	243.57	246.65	256.31	241.54
SERVICES	54.9	54.0	53.8	53.0	237.31	238.39	241.47	229.46

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Mar. 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.1	32.0	32.3	31.8	$ 8.70	$ 8.75	$ 8.74	$ 8.47
MANUFACTURING	39.8	39.2	39.4	38.7	10.83	10.91	10.86	10.45
Durable Goods	40.6	39.3	39.8	39.1	10.62	10.65	10.73	10.21
Non-Durable	38.0	39.0	38.4	37.7	11.35	11.57	11.15	11.01
MINING	39.8	40.5	40.7	39.8	14.51	14.23	14.44	13.40
CONSTRUCTION	33.9	35.3	35.1	37.3	14.65	14.40	14.59	13.44
*TCU	37.9	37.6	37.0	35.5	12.87	13.02	12.99	12.38
Transportation	36.9	36.6	36.2	34.5	12.51	12.53	12.58	11.64
Communications, Utilities	39.7	39.3	38.4	37.0	13.44	13.79	13.66	13.53
TRADE	28.8	28.6	28.8	28.9	6.70	6.83	6.83	6.79
Wholesale Trade	35.7	35.0	35.0	36.5	8.57	8.76	8.95	8.94
Retail Trade	27.1	27.0	27.3	27.1	6.11	6.22	6.17	6.12
**FIRE	34.5	34.4	35.5	33.5	7.06	7.17	7.22	7.21
SERVICES	30.9	31.0	31.4	30.8	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.45

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1989		1988		1987	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0
February	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5
March	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0
April			117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6
May			117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9
June			118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4
July			118.5	117.2	113.8	112.7
August			119.0	117.7	114.4	113.3
September			119.8	118.5	115.0	113.8
October			120.2	118.9	115.3	114.1
November			120.3	119.0	115.4	114.3
December			120.5	119.2	115.4	114.2
Dec-to-Dec %			4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%
AVERAGE:			118.3	117.0	113.6	112.5
Ann Avg %			4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987
ALL ITEMS	122.3	0.6	1.0	5.0	9.1
Food & Beverages	123.3	0.5	1.1	6.3	9.6
Housing	121.5	0.3	0.7	3.8	7.7
Apparel & Upkeep	119.3	3.5	3.5	4.4	8.8
Transportation	111.9	0.3	0.7	5.1	8.3
Medical Care	146.1	0.6	1.6	7.2	14.1
Entertainment	124.7	0.3	0.7	4.8	9.4
Other Goods & Services	144.4	0.2	0.7	7.3	14.3

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Jan To Mar 1989	Jan To Mar 1988	Year-to-Date 1989	Year-to-Date 1988
STATE OF MONTANA	834	858	833	858
GREAT FALLS MSA	55	68	55	68
BILLINGS MSA	143	127	143	127
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	81	63	81	63
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	58	69	58	69
BEAVERHEAD	6	10	6	10
DEER LODGE	6	8	6	8
GRANITE	2	5	2	5
MADISON	15	5	15	5
POWELL	7	6	7	6
SILVER BOW	22	35	22	35
BOZEMAN LFA	78	85	78	85
GALLATIN	60	63	60	63
MEAGHER	1	1	1	1
PARK	17	21	17	21
GLASGOW LFA	18	28	18	28
DANIELS	1	3	1	3
PHILLIPS	3	4	3	4
ROOSEVELT	6	10	8	10
SHERIDAN	2	4	2	4
VALLEY	4	7	4	7
GLENDIVE LFA	17	23	17	23
DAWSON	5	4	5	4
GARFIELD	0	1	0	1
MCCONE	2	3	2	3
PRAIRIE	1	2	1	2
RICHLAND	9	13	9	13
WIBAUX	0	0	0	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	20	25	20	25
BIG HORN	5	6	5	6
CARBON	8	8	8	8
STILLWATER	5	7	5	7
SWEET GRASS	2	4	2	4
HAVRE LFA	28	15	28	15
BLAINE	5	3	5	3
HILL	17	12	17	12
LIBERTY	6	0	6	0
HELENA LFA	54	62	54	62
BROADWATER	1	4	1	4
JEFFERSON	1	9	1	9
LEWIS & CLARK	52	49	52	49
KALISPELL LFA	99	117	99	117
FLATHEAD	61	81	61	81
LAKE	20	15	20	15
LINCOLN	18	21	18	21
LEWISTOWN LFA	17	20	17	20
FERGUS	9	10	9	10
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0	0	0
JUDITH BASIN	1	5	1	5
MUSSELSHELL	5	2	5	2
PETROLEUM	0	0	0	0
WHEATLAND	2	3	2	3
MILES CITY LFA	28	18	28	18
CARTER	1	1	1	1
CUSTER	12	8	12	8
FALLON	3	1	3	1
POWDER RIVER	0	3	0	3
ROSEBUD	11	5	11	5
TREASURE	1	0	1	0
MISSOULA LFA	110	114	109	114
MINERAL	8	2	7	2
MISSOULA	71	83	71	83
RAVALLI	23	26	23	26
SANDERS	8	3	8	3
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	28	24	28	24
CHOUTEAU	4	3	4	3
GLACIER	8	10	8	10
PONDERA	9	2	9	2
TETON	3	6	3	6
TOOLE	4	3	4	3

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

ANNUAL TABLES

Annual Montana Civilian Labor Force Report 1988-1978

County Civilian Labor Force Annual Averages 1988-1978

Annual Montana Industry Employment 1988-1987

Annual Montana Hours and Earnings Report 1988-1987

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1988
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	392.7	392.3	394.7	398.9	400.9	408.2	409.8	409.2	402.4	401.2	403.0	398.8	401.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	363.0	359.4	361.8	368.5	372.0	382.2	383.0	386.2	379.4	378.9	380.6	372.9	374.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	23.2	27.2	29.9	37.5	39.9	41.9	41.1	40.5	32.1	30.4	30.6	27.0	33.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	32.8	32.9	30.4	28.9	26.0	26.8	23.0	22.9	22.2	22.4	25.9	27.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	7.6%	8.4%	8.3%	7.6%	7.2%	6.4%	6.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%	6.5%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.5%	7.2%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.7%	6.2%	5.7%	6.1%	6.7%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1987
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	402.0	399.7	395.9	401.0	401.7	404.6	412.4	410.3	399.7	404.4	402.8	401.7	403.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.2	365.5	361.4	370.0	370.7	372.3	384.6	384.3	376.1	377.3	375.2	371.3	373.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.6	25.3	26.4	34.3	33.8	35.1	37.6	36.9	35.2	30.5	26.5	26.1	31.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.8	34.3	34.5	31.0	30.9	32.3	27.7	26.0	23.6	27.1	27.5	30.4	30.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%	7.7%	7.7%	8.0%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	6.8%	7.6%	7.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.5%	7.5%	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%	8.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	7.4%	7.0%	7.2%	7.4%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1986
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	400.6	399.4	399.4	405.6	408.2	413.9	418.1	414.2	409.8	407.4	403.6	403.7	407.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	363.8	362.0	363.1	372.9	375.2	381.4	386.6	384.5	377.4	378.1	371.3	371.7	374.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	22.4	23.4	22.5	26.9	30.3	34.3	35.6	34.0	27.9	27.2	24.9	24.0	27.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.8	37.4	36.3	32.8	33.0	32.5	31.5	29.7	32.4	29.2	32.3	32.1	33.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	9.2%	9.4%	9.1%	8.1%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	7.9%	7.2%	8.0%	7.9%	8.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.9%	8.2%	8.1%	7.9%	8.2%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	9.0%	7.8%	8.1%	7.6%	8.1%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1985
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	404.0	399.1	400.6	404.8	406.5	412.9	414.0	410.1	398.8	402.4	402.3	404.5	405.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.5	365.1	369.8	374.7	380.8	382.8	384.5	381.1	370.8	372.1	369.3	369.5	374.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	27.4	26.1	28.8	34.9	37.4	38.2	39.5	35.9	27.1	28.6	21.9	21.6	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.5	34.0	30.8	30.1	25.7	30.1	29.5	29.0	28.0	30.2	33.1	35.0	31.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	9.0%	8.5%	7.7%	7.4%	6.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%	7.5%	8.2%	8.7%	7.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.6%	7.4%	6.6%	7.2%	6.5%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%	7.7%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1984
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	394.0	392.3	396.2	403.3	402.8	412.2	413.2	414.3	406.0	405.2	407.1	401.6	404.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	355.7	357.4	361.6	371.7	377.3	382.1	387.6	386.8	381.5	379.0	377.5	369.9	374.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	29.2	29.4	29.8	34.0	38.5	40.5	42.6	37.7	35.6	37.8	27.0	25.0	33.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	38.2	34.9	34.6	31.5	25.5	30.0	25.6	27.5	24.5	26.2	29.6	31.7	30.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	9.7%	8.9%	8.7%	7.8%	6.3%	7.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.0%	6.5%	7.3%	7.9%	7.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.2%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%	6.6%	7.5%	7.0%	7.7%	7.2%	7.2%	7.4%	7.6%	7.4%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1983
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	389.6	384.9	387.2	388.9	391.8	397.5	406.5	403.4	397.5	395.7	398.2	398.8	395.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	347.5	344.3	345.4	350.4	355.6	362.1	373.9	374.2	369.5	365.5	366.5	365.2	360.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	27.4	30.6	30.3	36.3	39.6	40.7	42.6	40.0	35.6	36.9	34.3	30.7	35.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	42.1	40.6	41.8	38.5	36.2	35.4	32.6	29.2	28.0	30.3	31.7	33.7	35.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	10.8%	10.6%	10.8%	9.9%	9.2%	8.9%	8.0%	7.2%	7.0%	7.7%	8.0%	8.4%	8.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	9.2%	9.3%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%	9.1%	8.9%	8.4%	8.1%	8.4%	8.1%	8.1%	8.9%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1982
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	384.5	383.9	388.0	390.9	393.4	399.4	406.8	405.0	395.6	394.6	391.8	394.2	394.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	347.2	346.6	349.4	354.8	362.4	364.3	374.2	374.2	365.2	363.8	359.6	358.4	360.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	37.8	37.0	38.5	41.9	46.4	49.3	50.3	44.5	42.2	40.5	33.8	29.3	41.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.3	37.3	38.6	36.1	31.0	35.0	32.6	30.9	30.4	30.8	32.2	35.8	34.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	9.2%	7.9%	8.8%	8.0%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	8.2%	9.1%	8.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.1%	8.5%	8.7%	8.8%	8.3%	9.1%	9.0%	8.8%	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	8.8%	8.6%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1981
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	372.9	369.9	380.3	375.7	380.1	392.5	396.9	397.3	388.1	390.1	388.2	387.8	385.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	341.8	340.3	351.3	352.3	355.9	363.9	373.4	374.1	363.1	362.7	359.4	357.9	358.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	33.1	33.4	36.2	38.4	36.6	39.2	42.7	45.5	42.7	43.6	39.3	37.4	39.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.1	29.6	29.0	23.4	24.2	28.7	23.5	23.2	25.1	27.5	28.8	30.0	27.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	8.3%	8.0%	7.6%	6.2%	6.4%	7.3%	5.9%	5.8%	6.5%	7.0%	7.4%	7.7%	7.0%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.7%	6.7%	6.4%	5.8%	6.9%	7.7%	6.9%	6.9%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	7.4%	7.0%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1980
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	364.4	360.3	366.1	367.8	368.5	372.9	380.1	378.2	371.4	375.2	373.3	373.9	371.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	340.1	337.0	343.3	345.3	348.0	352.9	360.6	356.7	347.1	350.8	347.5	346.6	348.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	19.6	20.5	24.9	30.2	35.7	38.2	36.9	36.8	35.4	36.1	32.9	32.3	31.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.2	23.2	22.8	22.5	20.5	20.0	19.5	21.5	24.4	24.4	25.7	27.3	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	5.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.9%	7.3%	6.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.7%	6.2%	5.8%	6.2%	6.8%	7.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	6.2%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1979
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	362.1	363.3	363.1	366.6	370.1	379.8	385.4	383.9	375.0	370.9	367.2	364.5	371.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	336.4	339.6	339.1	346.7	356.3	364.5	369.9	367.1	357.9	354.3	348.0	344.3	352.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	21.3	23.2	27.8	34.2	35.3	40.2	43.0	46.0	35.9	30.5	26.2	22.6	32.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.7	23.7	24.0	20.0	13.9	15.3	15.5	16.8	17.2	16.7	19.2	20.2	19.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	5.4%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	5.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.5%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1978
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	355.1	357.7	360.3	359.7	362.5	370.8	384.1	383.3	374.1	370.3	368.1	370.1	368.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	318.9	324.2	329.1	335.2	342.9	350.5	365.8	368.3	355.7	354.1	349.1	346.3	345.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE . . .	22.0	23.9	28.6	35.1	36.1	41.2	44.1	47.2	36.8	31.3	26.9	23.1	33.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.2	33.6	31.2	24.5	19.5	20.3	18.3	15.0	18.4	16.2	19.0	23.8	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	10.2%	9.4%	8.7%	6.8%	5.4%	5.5%	4.8%	3.9%	4.9%	4.4%	5.2%	6.4%	6.3%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.4%	7.9%	7.3%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	5.7%	4.8%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%

MONTANA
1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89BMK

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	401000	374000	27000	6.8
CASCADE	36310	33972	2338	6.4
YELLOWSTONE	59054	55486	3568	6.0
BEAVERHEAD	4770	4509	261	5.5
BIG HORN	4807	4248	559	11.6
BLAINE	3605	3284	321	8.9
BROADWATER	1621	1509	112	6.9
CARBON	4093	3834	259	6.3
CARTER	1030	1005	25	2.4
CHOUTEAU	2886	2778	108	3.7
CUSTER	6430	6130	300	4.7
DANIELS	1299	1254	45	3.5
DAWSON	5669	5404	265	4.7
DEER LODGE	4225	3821	404	9.6
FALLON	1485	1412	73	4.9
FERGUS	5959	5546	413	6.9
FLATHEAD	29720	27096	2624	8.8
GALLATIN	25626	24442	1184	4.6
GARFIELD	898	886	12	1.3
GLACIER	5736	5173	563	9.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	553	511	42	7.6
GRANITE	1386	1272	114	8.2
HILL	8426	7938	488	5.8
JEFFERSON	5462	5216	246	4.5
JUDITH BASIN	1441	1379	62	4.3
LAKE	10508	9695	813	7.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	26116	24630	1486	5.7
LIBERTY	953	918	35	3.7
LINCOLN	8897	7867	1030	11.6
MC CONE	1366	1322	44	3.2
MADISON	3199	3025	174	5.4
MEAGHER	1136	1054	82	7.2
MINERAL	1535	1361	174	11.3
MISSOULA	40704	38111	2593	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1862	1718	144	7.7
PARK	5914	5420	494	8.4
PETROLEUM	309	299	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	2881	2739	142	4.9
PONDERA	3054	2907	147	4.8
POWDER RIVER	1415	1369	46	3.3
POWELL	3164	2995	169	5.3
PRAIRIE	800	753	47	5.9
RAVALLI	11310	10176	1134	10.0
RICHLAND	6141	5688	453	7.4
ROOSEVELT	5594	5186	408	7.3
ROSEBUD	5185	4772	413	8.0
SANDERS	3248	2820	428	13.2
SHERIDAN	2624	2515	109	4.2
SILVER BOW	13607	12441	1166	8.6
STILLWATER	3153	3007	146	4.6
SWEET GRASS	1501	1430	71	4.7
TETON	3048	2906	142	4.7
TOOLE	2383	2252	131	5.5
TREASURE	463	444	19	4.1
VALLEY	4708	4470	238	5.1
WHEATLAND	1149	1072	77	6.7
WIBAUX	588	536	52	8.8

MONTANA
1987 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403000	373000	30000	7.4
CASCADE	36501	33744	2757	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	59935	55554	4381	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4687	4440	247	5.3
BIG HORN	4853	4222	631	13.0
BLAINE	3597	3273	324	9.0
BROADWATER	1609	1470	139	8.6
CARBON	4045	3752	293	7.2
CARTER	1000	966	34	3.4
CHOUTEAU	2829	2688	141	5.0
CUSTER	6650	6280	370	5.6
DANIELS	1272	1221	51	4.0
DAWSON	5739	5402	337	5.9
DEER LODGE	4320	3889	431	10.0
FALLON	1518	1416	102	6.7
FERGUS	5965	5461	504	8.4
FLATHEAD	29496	27054	2442	8.3
GALLATIN	25949	24447	1502	5.8
GARFIELD	875	849	26	3.0
GLACIER	5754	5105	649	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	571	520	51	8.9
GRANITE	1326	1212	114	8.6
HILL	8605	8006	599	7.0
JEFFERSON	5370	5113	257	4.8
JUDITH BASIN	1398	1333	65	4.6
LAKE	10232	9448	784	7.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	26609	24863	1746	6.6
LIBERTY	936	896	40	4.3
LINCOLN	8695	7742	953	11.0
MC CONE	1338	1302	36	2.7
MADISON	3186	2984	202	6.3
MEAGHER	1117	1037	80	7.2
MINERAL	1588	1419	169	10.6
MISSOULA	40855	38236	2619	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1920	1737	183	9.5
PARK	5912	5412	500	8.5
PETROLEUM	303	293	10	3.3
PHILLIPS	2888	2693	195	6.8
PONDERA	3116	2902	214	6.9
POWDER RIVER	1387	1333	54	3.9
POWELL	3187	2944	243	7.6
PRAIRIE	780	738	42	5.4
RAVALLI	11294	10258	1036	9.2
RICHLAND	6097	5575	522	8.6
ROOSEVELT	5631	5143	488	8.7
ROSEBUD	5253	4767	486	9.3
SANDERS	3275	2853	422	12.9
SHERIDAN	2635	2516	119	4.5
SILVER BOW	14082	12728	1354	9.6
STILLWATER	3055	2861	194	6.4
SWEET GRASS	1473	1382	91	6.2
TETON	3049	2903	146	4.8
TOOLE	2382	2231	151	6.3
TREASURE	450	429	21	4.7
VALLEY	4697	4380	317	6.7
WHEATLAND	1149	1039	110	9.6
WIBAUX	568	539	29	5.1

MONTANA
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	407000	374000	33000	8.1
CASCADE	36961	34129	2832	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	61436	56726	4710	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4648	4376	272	5.9
BIG HORN	4921	4199	722	14.7
BLAINE	3590	3199	391	10.9
BROADWATER	1669	1470	199	11.9
CARBON	4264	3918	346	8.1
CARTER	971	934	37	3.8
CHOUTEAU	2744	2565	179	6.5
CUSTER	6755	6329	426	6.3
DANIELS	1217	1160	57	4.7
DAWSON	6112	5774	338	5.5
DEER LODGE	4593	4088	505	11.0
FALLON	1676	1498	178	10.6
FERGUS	5970	5431	539	9.0
FLATHEAD	29554	26910	2644	8.9
GALLATIN	26447	24872	1575	6.0
GARFIELD	859	828	31	3.6
GLACIER	5739	5074	665	11.6
GOLDEN VALLEY	599	557	42	7.0
GRANITE	1232	1097	135	11.0
HILL	8838	8158	680	7.7
JEFFERSON	4796	4509	287	6.0
JUDITH BASIN	1365	1292	73	5.3
LAKE	10140	9190	950	9.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	26268	24521	1747	6.7
LIBERTY	890	850	40	4.5
LINCOLN	8816	7812	1004	11.4
MC CONE	1308	1261	47	3.6
MADISON	3039	2867	172	5.7
MEAGHER	1131	1035	96	8.5
MINERAL	1635	1425	210	12.8
MISSOULA	41378	38387	2991	7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1962	1754	208	10.6
PARK	6407	5829	578	9.0
PETROLEUM	300	278	22	7.3
PHILLIPS	2864	2649	215	7.5
PONDERA	3079	2861	218	7.1
POWDER RIVER	1425	1359	66	4.6
POWELL	3237	2998	239	7.4
PRAIRIE	777	726	51	6.6
RAVALLI	11036	9929	1107	10.0
RICHLAND	6628	5940	688	10.4
ROOSEVELT	5716	5170	546	9.6
ROSEBUD	5479	4907	572	10.4
SANDERS	3265	2759	506	15.5
SHERIDAN	2624	2474	150	5.7
SILVER BOW	14114	12671	1443	10.2
STILLWATER	2685	2462	223	8.3
SWEET GRASS	1409	1304	105	7.5
TETON	2934	2760	174	5.9
TOOLE	2486	2241	245	9.9
TREASURE	486	462	24	4.9
VALLEY	4852	4463	389	8.0
WHEATLAND	1088	1018	70	6.4
WIBAUX	592	550	42	7.1

MONTANA
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	405000	374000	31000	7.7
CASCADE	36281	33399	2882	7.9
YELLOWSTONE	61790	57290	4500	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4444	4177	267	6.0
BIG HORN	4759	4268	491	10.3
BLAINE	3585	3278	307	8.6
BROADWATER	1632	1489	143	8.8
CARBON	4256	3940	316	7.4
CARTER	897	875	22	2.5
CHOUTEAU	2575	2426	149	5.8
CUSTER	6767	6394	373	5.5
DANIELS	1178	1129	49	4.2
DAWSON	6327	6022	305	4.8
DEER LODGE	4590	4092	498	10.8
FALLON	1623	1525	98	6.0
FERGUS	5927	5447	480	8.1
FLATHEAD	29937	27413	2524	8.4
GALLATIN	26144	24815	1329	5.1
GARFIELD	815	793	22	2.7
GLACIER	5608	4932	676	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	532	493	39	7.3
GRANITE	1246	1085	161	12.9
HILL	8740	8093	647	7.4
JEFFERSON	4823	4533	290	6.0
JUDITH BASIN	1317	1228	89	6.8
LAKE	9932	9110	822	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	25719	23980	1739	6.8
LIBERTY	891	841	50	5.6
LINCOLN	8691	7683	1008	11.6
MC CONE	1253	1190	63	5.0
MADISON	2903	2776	127	4.4
MEAGHER	1109	1012	97	8.7
MINERAL	1777	1527	250	14.1
MISSOULA	40968	38074	2894	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1983	1837	146	7.4
PARK	6770	6244	526	7.8
PETROLEUM	268	257	11	4.1
PHILLIPS	2724	2461	263	9.7
PONDERA	3104	2893	211	6.8
POWDER RIVER	1394	1359	35	2.5
POWELL	3303	3043	260	7.9
PRAIRIE	739	700	39	5.3
RAVALLI	11048	9914	1134	10.3
RICHLAND	7149	6670	479	6.7
ROOSEVELT	5645	5207	438	7.8
ROSEBUD	5661	5018	643	11.4
SANDERS	3280	2740	540	16.5
SHERIDAN	2664	2563	101	3.8
SILVER BOW	14103	12732	1371	9.7
STILLWATER	2524	2330	194	7.7
SWEET GRASS	1352	1266	86	6.4
TETON	2854	2696	158	5.5
TOOLE	2474	2293	181	7.3
TREASURE	457	429	28	6.1
VALLEY	4852	4507	345	7.1
WHEATLAND	1034	975	59	5.7
WIBAUX	588	541	47	8.0

MONTANA
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	404000	374000	30000	7.4
CASCADE	36720	34033	2687	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	62042	57715	4327	7.0
BEAVERHEAD	4398	4164	234	5.3
BIG HORN	4603	4201	402	8.7
BLAINE	3475	3168	307	8.8
BROADWATER	1685	1552	133	7.9
CARBON	4295	3979	316	7.4
CARTER	908	878	30	3.3
CHOUTEAU	2623	2506	117	4.5
CUSTER	6872	6503	369	5.4
DANIELS	1217	1166	51	4.2
DAWSON	6615	6248	367	5.5
DEER LODGE	4590	4046	544	11.9
FALLON	1633	1558	75	4.6
FERGUS	5869	5456	413	7.0
FLATHEAD	28973	26724	2249	7.8
GALLATIN	25415	24190	1225	4.8
GARFIELD	824	802	22	2.7
GLACIER	5757	5051	706	12.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	505	466	39	7.7
GRANITE	1263	1156	107	8.5
HILL	9019	8381	638	7.1
JEFFERSON	4944	4643	301	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1330	1241	89	6.7
LAKE	9055	8345	710	7.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24950	23317	1633	6.5
LIBERTY	912	865	47	5.2
LINCOLN	8847	7711	1136	12.8
MC CONE	1291	1225	66	5.1
MADISON	2912	2751	161	5.5
MEAGHER	1110	965	145	13.1
MINERAL	1921	1675	246	12.8
MISSOULA	39918	37363	2555	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1991	1847	144	7.2
PARK	6638	6139	499	7.5
PETROLEUM	318	299	19	6.0
PHILLIPS	2805	2611	194	6.9
PONDERA	3101	2894	207	6.7
POWDER RIVER	1436	1376	60	4.2
POWELL	3254	2970	284	8.7
PRAIRIE	750	700	50	6.7
RAVALLI	10889	9744	1145	10.5
RICHLAND	7391	6975	416	5.6
ROOSEVELT	5495	5112	383	7.0
ROSEBUD	6212	5426	786	12.7
SANDERS	3875	3394	481	12.4
SHERIDAN	2752	2624	128	4.7
SILVER BOW	14122	12463	1659	11.7
STILLWATER	2605	2382	223	8.6
SWEET GRASS	1377	1295	82	6.0
TETON	3000	2857	143	4.8
TOOLE	2425	2266	159	6.6
TREASURE	481	448	33	6.9
VALLEY	4936	4598	338	6.8
WHEATLAND	1054	989	65	6.2
WIBAUX	605	549	56	9.3

MONTANA
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BMK

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	395000	360000	35000	8.8
CASCADE	33448	30441	3007	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	61122	56364	4758	7.8
BEAVERHEAD	4508	4216	292	6.5
BIG HORN	5263	4816	447	8.5
BLAINE	3172	2875	297	9.4
BROADWATER	1633	1475	158	9.7
CARBON	3951	3658	293	7.4
CARTER	873	825	48	5.5
CHOUTEAU	2952	2810	142	4.8
CUSTER	6581	6174	407	6.2
DANIELS	1510	1442	68	4.5
DAWSON	6746	6073	673	10.0
DEER LODGE	4155	3447	708	17.0
FALLON	2435	2293	142	5.8
FERGUS	6018	5576	442	7.3
FLATHEAD	26518	23726	2792	10.5
GALLATIN	23541	22029	1512	6.4
GARFIELD	839	810	29	3.5
GLACIER	6409	5682	727	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	394	357	37	9.4
GRANITE	1197	1065	132	11.0
HILL	8751	8039	712	8.1
JEFFERSON	3088	2743	345	11.2
JUDITH BASIN	1211	1116	95	7.8
LAKE	8824	8090	734	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26262	24364	1898	7.2
LIBERTY	1053	1011	42	4.0
LINCOLN	8497	7358	1139	13.4
MC CONE	1371	1315	56	4.1
MADISON	2696	2464	232	8.6
MEAGHER	1208	1066	142	11.8
MINERAL	2251	1906	345	15.3
MISSOULA	36515	33581	2934	8.0
MUSSELSHELL	2132	1924	208	9.8
PARK	5864	5241	623	10.6
PETROLEUM	273	249	24	8.8
PHILLIPS	3124	2861	263	8.4
PONDERA	3448	3230	218	6.3
POWDER RIVER	1427	1339	88	6.2
POWELL	3671	3381	290	7.9
PRAIRIE	850	797	53	6.2
RAVALLI	8708	7547	1161	13.3
RICHLAND	7422	6639	783	10.5
ROOSEVELT	5913	5384	529	8.9
ROSEBUD	7783	7069	714	9.2
SANDERS	4262	3725	537	12.6
SHERIDAN	3270	3053	217	6.6
SILVER BOW	16502	14286	2216	13.4
STILLWATER	2161	1918	243	11.2
SWEET GRASS	1472	1402	70	4.8
TETON	2731	2570	161	5.9
TOOLE	2600	2393	207	8.0
TREASURE	425	394	31	7.3
VALLEY	4225	3816	409	9.7
WHEATLAND	1050	970	80	7.6
WIBAUX	697	606	91	13.1

MONTANA
1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394000	360000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33481	30677	2804	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	59827	55994	3833	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4878	4584	294	6.0
BIG HORN	5524	5023	501	9.1
BLAINE	3065	2780	285	9.3
BROADWATER	1544	1390	154	10.0
CARBON	3727	3457	270	7.2
CARTER	916	884	32	3.5
CHOUTEAU	3101	2989	112	3.6
CUSTER	6256	5870	386	6.2
DANIELS	1581	1534	47	3.0
DAWSON	7176	6685	491	6.8
DEER LODGE	4534	3852	682	15.0
FALLON	2435	2340	95	3.9
FERGUS	6250	5762	488	7.8
FLATHEAD	24637	21453	3184	12.9
GALLATIN	22567	21147	1420	6.3
GARFIELD	908	884	24	2.6
GLACIER	5970	5268	702	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	382	33	8.0
GRANITE	1250	1103	147	11.8
HILL	9251	8543	708	7.7
JEFFERSON	2981	2672	309	10.4
JUDITH BASIN	1259	1185	74	5.9
LAKE	8848	7993	855	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25930	24074	1856	7.2
LIBERTY	1103	1052	51	4.6
LINCOLN	7788	6275	1513	19.4
MC CONE	1469	1418	51	3.5
MADISON	2788	2593	195	7.0
MEAGHER	1153	1046	107	9.3
MINERAL	1848	1430	418	22.6
MISSOULA	35334	32082	3252	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2168	1977	191	8.8
PARK	6232	5555	677	10.9
PETROLEUM	308	296	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3054	2817	237	7.8
PONDERA	3641	3445	196	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1392	1348	44	3.2
POWELL	3514	3159	355	10.1
PRAIRIE	904	858	46	5.1
RAVALLI	8800	7513	1287	14.6
RICHLAND	7709	7125	584	7.6
ROOSEVELT	5886	5448	438	7.4
ROSEBUD	7498	7022	476	6.3
SANDERS	4062	3411	651	16.0
SHERIDAN	3567	3397	170	4.8
SILVER BOW	17916	15898	2018	11.3
STILLWATER	2412	2206	206	8.5
SWEET GRASS	1718	1639	79	4.6
TETON	3322	3144	178	5.4
TOOLE	2849	2661	188	6.6
TREASURE	462	438	24	5.2
VALLEY	4723	4314	409	8.7
WHEATLAND	1297	1204	93	7.2
WIBAUX	776	706	70	9.0

MONTANA
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	385000	358000	27000	6.9
CASCADE	33949	31248	2701	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	57099	54057	3042	5.3
BEAVERHEAD	4568	4382	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5766	5235	531	9.2
BLAINE	3111	2836	275	8.8
BROADWATER	1489	1382	107	7.2
CARBON	3566	3404	162	4.5
CARTER	892	876	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3082	3017	65	2.1
CUSTER	6166	5866	300	4.9
DANIELS	1454	1423	31	2.1
DAWSON	6815	6599	216	3.2
DEER LODGE	4911	4082	829	16.9
FALLON	2419	2365	54	2.2
FERGUS	6264	5936	328	5.2
FLATHEAD	24131	21695	2436	10.1
GALLATIN	21022	19865	1157	5.5
GARFIELD	845	829	16	1.9
GLACIER	5912	5195	717	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	409	395	14	3.4
GRANITE	1190	1083	107	9.0
HILL	9149	8569	580	6.3
JEFFERSON	2571	2376	195	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1205	1171	34	2.8
LAKE	8274	7617	657	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25583	24102	1481	5.8
LIBERTY	1142	1102	40	3.5
LINCOLN	7558	6427	1131	15.0
MC CONE	1348	1322	26	1.9
MADISON	2587	2469	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1073	1004	69	6.4
MINERAL	1908	1665	243	12.7
MISSOULA	35546	32268	3278	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2093	2033	60	2.9
PARK	5977	5480	497	8.3
PETROLEUM	308	300	8	2.6
PHILLIPS	2943	2803	140	4.8
PONDERA	3575	3457	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1331	1303	28	2.1
POWELL	3294	3019	275	8.3
PRAIRIE	885	843	42	4.7
RAVALLI	8418	7480	938	11.1
RICHLAND	7826	7645	181	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5452	5134	318	5.8
ROSEBUD	6127	5697	430	7.0
SANDERS	4005	3541	464	11.6
SHERIDAN	3596	3550	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18408	16876	1532	8.3
STILLWATER	2340	2246	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1730	1671	59	3.4
TETON	3274	3167	107	3.3
TOOLE	3026	2918	108	3.6
TREASURE	446	434	12	2.7
VALLEY	4991	4675	316	6.3
WHEATLAND	1201	1149	52	4.3
WIBAUX	751	720	31	4.1

MONTANA
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 MK

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	348000	23000	6.1
CASCADE	33749	31281	2468	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	55549	52870	2679	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	4148	3990	158	3.8
BIG HORN	6055	5662	393	6.5
BLAINE	2939	2689	250	8.5
BROADWATER	1459	1356	103	7.1
CARBON	3281	3135	146	4.4
CARTER	900	848	52	5.8
CHOUTEAU	2981	2907	74	2.5
CUSTER	6210	5971	239	3.8
DANIELS	1374	1349	25	1.8
DAWSON	5962	5782	180	3.0
DEER LODGE	5079	4583	496	9.8
FALLON	2391	2342	49	2.0
FERGUS	6038	5747	291	4.8
FLATHEAD	23339	21408	1931	8.3
GALLATIN	19906	18680	1226	6.2
GARFIELD	827	802	25	3.0
GLACIER	5768	5279	489	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	392	376	16	4.1
GRANITE	1153	1064	89	7.7
HILL	8688	8190	498	5.7
JEFFERSON	2370	2214	156	6.6
JUDITH BASIN	1161	1083	78	6.7
LAKE	7947	7358	589	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24715	23474	1241	5.0
LIBERTY	1131	1096	35	3.1
LINCOLN	6992	5919	1073	15.3
MC CONE	1218	1196	22	1.8
MADISON	2500	2383	117	4.7
MEAGHER	1072	1014	58	5.4
MINERAL	1903	1710	193	10.1
MISSOULA	35834	33121	2713	7.6
MUSSELSHELL	1840	1797	43	2.3
PARK	5731	5323	408	7.1
PETROLEUM	311	299	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	2876	2756	120	4.2
PONDERA	3485	3341	144	4.1
POWDER RIVER	1293	1257	36	2.8
POWELL	3238	3037	201	6.2
PRAIRIE	941	915	26	2.8
RAVALLI	7901	7087	814	10.3
RICHLAND	6203	6062	141	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5101	4831	270	5.3
ROSEBUD	5189	4897	292	5.6
SANDERS	3972	3589	383	9.6
SHERIDAN	3022	2976	46	1.5
SILVER BOW	18209	16961	1248	6.9
STILLWATER	2248	2163	85	3.8
SWEET GRASS	1795	1758	37	2.1
TETON	2890	2780	110	3.8
TOOLE	2791	2679	112	4.0
TREASURE	431	417	14	3.2
VALLEY	4633	4384	249	5.4
WHEATLAND	1177	1133	44	3.7
WIBAUX	698	681	17	2.4

MONTANA
1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
89 MK

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	352000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	34014	31913	2101	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55272	53243	2029	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4109	3957	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5901	5603	298	5.0
BLAINE	3101	2886	215	6.9
BROADWATER	1635	1571	64	3.9
CARBON	3247	3106	141	4.3
CARTER	911	840	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2989	2923	66	2.2
CUSTER	5974	5773	201	3.4
DANIELS	1441	1412	29	2.0
DAWSON	5803	5603	200	3.4
DEER LODGE	5451	5073	378	6.9
FALLON	2297	2248	49	2.1
FERGUS	6092	5883	209	3.4
FLATHEAD	23469	21925	1544	6.6
GALLATIN	19834	18944	890	4.5
GARFIELD	847	807	40	4.7
GLACIER	5603	5170	433	7.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	386	17	4.2
GRANITE	1117	1032	85	7.6
HILL	8874	8503	371	4.2
JEFFERSON	2298	2127	171	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1126	101	8.2
LAKE	8135	7643	492	6.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	24472	23309	1163	4.8
LIBERTY	1129	1093	36	3.2
LINCOLN	7202	6462	740	10.3
MC CONE	1266	1245	21	1.7
MADISON	2443	2369	74	3.0
MEAGHER	1108	1064	44	4.0
MINERAL	1710	1582	128	7.5
MISSOULA	36382	34061	2321	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1906	1857	49	2.6
PARK	5942	5624	318	5.4
PETROLEUM	333	328	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2707	2606	101	3.7
PONDERA	3516	3387	129	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1286	1250	36	2.8
POWELL	3370	3181	189	5.6
PRAIRIE	875	852	23	2.6
RAVALLI	7921	7317	604	7.6
RICHLAND	5494	5390	104	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5356	5106	250	4.7
ROSEBUD	4586	4355	231	5.0
SANDERS	3887	3579	308	7.9
SHERIDAN	2871	2828	43	1.5
SILVER BOW	18374	17252	1122	6.1
STILLWATER	2267	2192	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1725	1703	22	1.3
TETON	2866	2767	99	3.5
TOOLE	2824	2711	113	4.0
TREASURE	440	426	14	3.2
VALLEY	4774	4531	243	5.1
WHEATLAND	1196	1168	28	2.3
WIBAUX	728	706	22	3.0

MONTANA
1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BMK

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	368000	345000	23000	6.2
CASCADE	34309	31832	2477	7.2
YELLOWSTONE	53442	50826	2616	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4144	3968	176	4.2
BIG HORN	5518	5150	368	6.7
BLAINE	3026	2771	255	8.4
BROADWATER	1564	1491	73	4.7
CARBON	3300	3097	203	6.2
CARTER	911	837	74	8.1
CHOUTEAU	3027	2911	116	3.8
CUSTER	5961	5672	289	4.8
DANIELS	1487	1440	47	3.2
DAWSON	5792	5534	258	4.5
DEER LODGE	5653	5113	540	9.6
FALLON	2318	2236	82	3.5
FERGUS	6043	5746	297	4.9
FLATHEAD	22930	21114	1816	7.9
GALLATIN	19681	18721	960	4.9
GARFIELD	866	837	29	3.3
GLACIER	5710	5162	548	9.6
GOLDEN VALLEY	401	383	18	4.5
GRANITE	1201	1093	108	9.0
HILL	8704	8295	409	4.7
JEFFERSON	2373	2186	187	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1243	1119	124	10.0
LAKE	8022	7480	542	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24406	23049	1357	5.6
LIBERTY	1135	1081	54	4.8
LINCOLN	7291	6386	905	12.4
MC CONE	1303	1238	65	5.0
MADISON	2415	2309	106	4.4
MEAGHER	1067	1014	53	5.0
MINERAL	1711	1558	153	8.9
MISSOULA	36017	33556	2461	6.8
MUSSELSHELL	1877	1786	91	4.8
PARK	5835	5488	347	5.9
PETROLEUM	321	315	6	1.9
PHILLIPS	2620	2483	137	5.2
PONDERA	3527	3370	157	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1266	1228	38	3.0
POWELL	3542	3308	234	6.6
PRAIRIE	890	858	32	3.6
RAVALLI	7773	7117	656	8.4
RICHLAND	5125	4977	148	2.9
ROOSEVELT	5115	4836	279	5.5
ROSEBUD	4509	4235	274	6.1
SANDERS	3939	3604	335	8.5
SHERIDAN	2796	2733	63	2.3
SILVER BOW	18905	17310	1595	8.4
STILLWATER	2108	2012	96	4.6
SWEET GRASS	1738	1695	43	2.5
TETON	2895	2767	128	4.4
TOOLE	2848	2727	121	4.2
TREASURE	478	458	20	4.2
VALLEY	4934	4581	353	7.2
WHEATLAND	1253	1196	57	4.5
WIBAUX	736	714	22	3.0

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1988 ANNUAL MONTANA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 1/	270.2	270.2	273.0	275.8	279.3	283.9	276.6	280.8	285.1	284.4	286.1	280.8	278.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	199.8	199.1	201.4	204.1	207.5	211.2	212.5	215.0	213.4	211.9	210.0	210.2	208.0
MANUFACTURING	20.7	20.4	20.0	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.5	21.6	22.0	21.4	21.4	20.8
DURABLE GOODS	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.3	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.7
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.9
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.2
20 FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7
27 PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
20 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
MINING	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2
10 METAL MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	6.1	5.9	6.6	8.0	8.9	9.5	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.2	8.0	8.5
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.1
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.4
TRANSPORTATION	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.1	11.5
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROADS	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.2
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8
TRADE	70.5	69.8	70.9	71.9	72.7	74.2	74.2	75.1	74.0	73.7	73.9	74.7	73.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.7
DURABLE GOODS	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2
RETAIL TRADE	56.4	55.7	56.6	57.3	58.1	59.4	59.2	59.9	59.0	58.8	59.0	59.7	58.3
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	8.7
54 FOOD STORES	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERV. STATIONS	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.8	20.6	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.4	22.2	22.8	22.2	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.8
52,57,59 BLDG MATERIALS,FURNITURE,MISC	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.4
SERVICES EXCEPT DOMESTIC	64.4	64.9	65.5	65.8	66.7	67.7	68.8	69.4	68.5	67.1	66.5	67.1	66.9
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.2	6.3	5.9	6.6	7.0
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.5
OTHER SERVICES	32.3	32.6	33.1	33.4	34.0	33.5	33.3	33.5	33.5	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.4
GOVERNMENT	70.4	71.1	71.6	71.7	71.8	72.7	64.1	65.8	71.7	72.5	76.1	70.6	70.8
FEDERAL GOVERNEMNT	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	14.0	14.1	15.4	15.8	13.9	13.5	12.9	13.5
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	58.0	58.8	59.3	59.2	59.1	58.7	50.0	50.4	55.9	58.6	62.6	57.7	57.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	19.5	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.3	17.3	17.1	19.5	20.4	20.2	19.7	19.4
STATE EDUCATION	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.7	6.3	6.1	8.3	9.7	9.7	9.1	8.8
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.6
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.4	32.7	33.3	36.4	38.2	42.4	38.0	38.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	24.3	24.8	25.1	24.9	24.8	23.4	16.3	16.4	21.5	23.8	23.9	24.0	22.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	16.1	16.4	16.9	14.9	14.4	18.5	13.9	15.2

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1987 ANNUAL MONTANA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 1/	265.9	265.7	267.5	273.3	278.1	280.2	277.2	279.1	282.6	282.8	279.8	279.4	276.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	195.3	194.9	196.1	201.3	206.0	210.4	213.5	214.8	213.6	210.9	207.6	207.5	206.0
MANUFACTURING	20.3	19.9	19.5	19.7	20.4	21.3	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.1	21.7	21.6	21.0
DURABLE GOODS	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.7	12.4	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.9
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1
20 FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7
27 PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
MINING	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7
10 METAL MINING	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	6.6	6.5	6.9	8.0	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.0	7.8	8.6
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.3
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.6	19.9	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.6
TRANSPORTATION	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.4
40 RAILROAD	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROADS	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.0
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2
TRADE	69.3	69.0	69.8	71.6	73.2	74.4	74.8	75.5	74.5	73.6	73.2	73.9	72.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.8
DURABLE GOODS	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
RETAIL TRADE	54.8	54.5	55.2	56.6	58.2	59.4	59.7	60.4	59.6	58.7	58.5	59.3	57.9
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE,APPAREL	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.7	8.6
54 FOOD STORES	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERV. STATIONS	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8
58 EATING AND DRINKNG PLACES	20.1	20.2	20.7	21.4	22.4	23.1	23.2	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	21.6	22.0
52,57,59 BLDG MATERIALS,FURNITURE,MISC	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.1
FINANCE, INSURANDCE, REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
SERVICES EXCEPT DOMESTIC	61.7	62.2	62.4	64.2	64.6	65.8	67.7	67.9	67.6	65.8	64.9	65.5	65.0
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	7.7	8.9	9.1	8.2	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.9
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	22.4	22.5	22.7	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.1
OTHER SERVICES	30.3	30.6	30.7	31.8	32.2	32.0	32.6	32.5	33.2	33.1	32.8	32.6	32.0
GOVERNMENT	70.6	70.8	71.4	72.0	72.1	69.8	63.7	64.3	69.0	71.9	72.2	71.9	70.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.2
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	58.6	59.1	59.5	59.4	59.2	56.4	49.3	49.8	54.5	58.1	58.7	58.4	56.8
STATE GOVERNMENT	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.2	18.7	16.6	16.4	17.9	19.6	19.8	19.4	19.0
STATE EDUCATION	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.5	6.0	5.9	7.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	8.6
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.5	40.0	37.8	32.7	33.5	36.6	38.5	38.9	39.0	37.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	24.4	24.8	25.0	24.9	25.0	21.8	16.5	17.0	21.3	23.9	24.5	24.6	22.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.9	16.2	16.4	15.3	14.6	14.3	14.4	15.0

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Montana

1988 Annual Statewide Hours & Earnings Report for 1988 for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers 88RMK

PRODUCTION WORKERS (in thousands)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	162.9	162.2	164.2	166.8	170.9	174.9	176.5	179.1	176.8	174.8	173.3	172.9	171.3
MINING.....	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7
CONSTRUCTION.....	4.1	4.0	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.9	5.3
MANUFACTURING.....	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.7	16.2	15.6	15.6	15.1
DURABLE GOODS.....	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.5
NON-DURABLE.....	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.7
FOOD & KINDRED.....	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL.....	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.4
TRANSPORTATION.....	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.3
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS.....	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1
TRADE.....	61.2	60.7	61.7	62.7	63.7	65.0	65.0	65.9	64.9	64.6	64.9	65.7	63.8
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.1
RETAIL TRADE.....	49.6	49.2	50.1	50.8	51.7	52.8	52.7	53.4	52.5	52.3	52.6	53.4	51.8
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST....	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.1
SERVICES EXC DOMEST.....	52.3	52.5	53.0	53.3	54.7	56.3	57.7	58.3	56.9	54.9	54.2	54.5	54.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	278.47	276.12	269.35	282.81	278.10	284.33	290.19	281.16	286.23	287.11	282.20	283.29	281.75
MINING.....	563.60	545.11	533.32	570.99	565.24	564.71	559.10	532.40	566.35	555.97	534.77	565.01	554.04
CONSTRUCTION.....	484.40	470.16	501.31	534.50	521.36	552.23	567.60	567.60	550.08	569.02	535.88	533.99	538.24
MANUFACTURING.....	419.05	420.69	404.42	428.00	416.42	423.06	413.90	394.63	402.19	420.55	423.05	440.08	417.76
DURABLE GOODS.....	417.77	419.29	399.21	418.37	414.16	421.61	401.56	383.17	386.25	421.78	419.60	443.98	412.48
NON-DURABLE.....	421.29	421.83	415.08	452.39	422.24	424.50	440.45	421.11	440.41	418.95	430.46	433.19	428.58
FOOD & KINDRED.....	383.53	403.34	385.40	400.26	391.07	397.63	428.54	398.98	414.73	389.82	395.40	398.65	398.31
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL.....	444.07	448.70	439.49	453.01	459.48	486.49	501.81	485.79	499.70	485.81	472.88	476.91	471.32
TRANSPORTATION.....	390.72	397.60	401.58	409.02	418.76	454.69	473.17	474.01	473.48	465.46	446.92	444.91	438.37
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS.....	532.34	530.98	500.61	525.99	526.63	539.63	549.65	505.55	547.23	520.66	517.34	534.61	527.23
TRADE.....	202.96	200.60	196.23	202.55	200.60	202.94	211.47	204.56	204.45	201.66	197.36	201.83	201.83
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	333.95	334.50	326.31	340.66	337.07	333.52	345.47	338.57	335.59	332.33	322.54	330.68	334.43
RETAIL TRADE.....	172.36	168.91	165.85	169.86	168.69	173.28	179.40	172.85	173.60	170.57	167.68	171.54	171.78
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST....	257.74	258.11	241.54	253.83	247.30	239.78	252.29	232.49	244.65	243.53	244.61	248.14	247.08
SERVICES EXC DOMEST.....	238.93	238.07	229.46	241.39	227.36	231.31	235.14	228.18	232.25	233.46	235.00	232.25	233.50

(1988 CONT)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE	8.49	8.47	8.47	8.57	8.61	8.59	8.51	8.52	8.70	8.78	8.71	8.69	8.59
MINING	13.78	13.56	13.40	13.66	13.82	13.74	13.44	13.31	13.68	13.83	13.89	14.09	13.68
CONSTRUCTION	14.00	13.91	13.44	13.67	13.94	13.91	14.19	14.19	14.40	14.19	14.29	14.55	14.09
MANUFACTURING	10.45	10.57	10.45	10.70	10.65	10.82	10.64	10.44	10.64	10.54	10.71	10.92	10.63
DURABLE GOODS	10.29	10.43	10.21	10.33	10.38	10.62	10.27	10.11	10.30	10.44	10.49	10.75	10.39
NON-DURABLE	10.83	10.90	11.01	11.57	11.32	11.29	11.50	11.17	11.38	10.77	11.21	11.34	11.19
FOOD & KINDRED	8.94	9.38	9.40	9.53	9.68	9.49	9.63	9.41	9.69	8.76	9.26	9.38	9.35
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL	12.10	12.16	12.38	12.31	12.52	12.87	12.90	12.92	13.15	13.13	12.85	12.65	12.67
TRANSPORTATION	11.10	11.20	11.64	11.62	11.73	12.19	12.29	12.54	12.66	12.58	12.38	11.96	12.01
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS.	13.58	13.58	13.53	13.35	13.75	13.98	13.88	13.59	13.96	14.11	13.65	13.85	13.73
TRADE	6.88	6.80	6.79	6.82	6.80	6.72	6.65	6.62	6.77	6.79	6.69	6.75	6.75
WHOLESALE TRADE	9.05	8.92	8.94	9.06	9.11	8.80	8.95	8.84	9.07	9.13	8.91	9.16	8.99
RETAIL TRADE	6.20	6.12	6.12	6.11	6.09	6.08	5.96	5.94	6.07	6.07	6.01	6.04	6.07
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST	7.24	7.23	7.21	7.11	7.21	6.95	6.95	6.94	7.01	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.10
SERVICES EXC DOMEST	7.49	7.51	7.45	7.52	7.43	7.32	7.28	7.29	7.42	7.58	7.63	7.59	7.46

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.8	32.6	31.8	33.0	32.3	33.1	34.1	33.0	32.9	32.7	32.4	32.6	32.8
MINING	40.9	40.2	39.8	41.8	40.9	41.1	41.6	40.0	41.4	40.2	38.5	40.1	40.5
CONSTRUCTION	34.6	33.8	37.3	39.1	37.4	39.7	40.0	40.0	38.2	40.1	37.5	36.7	38.2
MANUFACTURING	40.1	39.8	38.7	40.0	39.1	39.1	38.9	37.8	37.8	39.9	39.5	40.3	39.3
DURABLE GOODS	40.6	40.2	39.1	40.5	39.9	39.7	39.1	37.9	37.5	40.4	40.0	41.3	39.7
NON-DURABLE	38.9	38.7	37.7	39.1	37.3	37.6	38.3	37.7	38.7	38.9	38.4	38.2	38.3
FOOD & KINDRED	42.9	43.0	41.0	42.0	40.4	41.9	44.5	42.4	42.8	44.5	42.7	42.5	42.6
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL	36.7	36.9	35.5	36.8	36.7	37.8	38.9	37.6	38.0	37.0	36.8	37.7	37.2
TRANSPORTATION	35.2	35.5	34.5	35.2	35.7	37.3	38.5	37.8	37.4	37.0	36.1	37.2	36.5
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS.	39.2	39.1	37.0	39.4	38.3	38.6	39.6	37.2	39.2	36.9	37.9	38.6	38.4
TRADE	29.5	29.5	28.9	29.7	29.5	30.2	31.8	30.9	30.2	29.7	29.5	29.9	29.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	36.9	37.5	36.5	37.6	37.0	37.9	38.6	38.3	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1	37.2
RETAIL TRADE	27.8	27.6	27.1	27.8	27.7	28.5	30.1	29.1	28.6	28.1	27.9	28.4	28.3
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST	35.6	35.7	33.5	35.7	34.3	34.5	36.3	33.5	34.9	34.3	34.5	34.9	34.8
SERVICES EXC DOMEST	31.9	31.7	30.8	32.1	30.6	31.6	32.3	31.3	31.3	30.8	30.8	30.6	31.3

Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Revised to 1988 Benchmarks.

1987

Annual Statewide Hours & Earnings Report for 1987
for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

88BMK

PRODUCTION WORKERS (in thousands)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE	157.7	158.2	159.2	164.5	169.1	174.1	177.6	178.7	176.6	173.0	169.8	170.2	169.1
MINING	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
CONSTRUCTION	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.9	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.8	5.7	6.4
MANUFACTURING	14.3	14.2	13.8	14.0	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.2
DURABLE GOODS	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.5
PRIMARY METAL IND	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
NON-DURABLE	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7
FOOD & KINDRED	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.4	16.6	16.5
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE	59.2	59.0	59.9	61.8	63.8	65.4	65.9	66.7	65.4	64.3	63.6	64.5	63.3
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1
SERVICES EXC DOMEST	50.2	50.6	50.8	52.3	52.6	54.4	56.6	56.6	55.6	53.1	52.5	53.1	53.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE	284.16	281.78	279.07	285.36	286.89	289.63	289.15	290.53	285.78	287.18	283.60	280.69	285.12
MINING	534.88	549.94	533.86	539.75	551.33	573.24	561.38	559.87	547.77	546.97	547.65	544.59	549.99
CONSTRUCTION	554.86	572.24	532.22	530.69	536.15	542.67	531.74	532.22	530.10	545.39	533.62	532.84	539.06
MANUFACTURING	413.32	399.76	399.81	421.37	420.33	420.22	412.72	414.86	409.93	401.95	396.29	406.25	409.16
DURABLE GOODS	419.72	395.75	395.01	422.41	421.60	424.36	415.63	413.95	402.82	398.73	387.48	402.58	408.33
PRIMARY METAL IND	505.21	457.13	462.72	479.07	464.10	468.47	493.88	534.94	490.05	450.70	453.32	435.48	474.14
NON-DURABLE	400.13	406.91	412.40	416.91	417.75	412.53	405.89	418.13	424.40	410.26	418.94	414.00	413.11
FOOD & KINDRED	361.30	375.00	371.94	369.84	371.67	383.66	370.67	367.77	410.71	384.99	382.77	383.21	378.94
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL	458.28	444.07	433.31	446.49	442.86	454.10	457.40	460.98	451.21	454.48	444.91	461.52	450.55
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS	570.04	531.35	499.82	503.25	507.48	521.74	520.60	505.88	505.79	526.90	526.46	567.18	523.99
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE	195.84	195.17	199.33	203.02	203.83	202.66	209.61	212.74	202.85	203.62	202.46	202.17	203.10
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST	274.03	267.53	265.72	258.82	252.72	260.99	249.54	262.22	251.59	248.84	259.20	244.93	257.76
SERVICES EXC DOMEST	255.31	254.72	250.74	252.17	253.27	252.98	249.17	248.16	245.16	248.51	245.24	238.95	249.55

(1987 CONT)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE	8.69	8.67	8.64	8.70	8.72	8.62	8.58	8.52	8.66	8.65	8.62	8.61	8.64
MINING	13.75	13.68	13.28	13.46	13.48	13.88	13.93	13.79	13.66	13.18	13.39	13.48	13.58
CONSTRUCTION	15.37	15.55	14.95	14.66	14.77	14.51	14.03	14.08	14.25	14.24	14.54	14.44	14.53
MANUFACTURING	10.68	10.52	10.69	10.86	10.75	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.62	10.28	10.32	10.39	10.60
DURABLE GOODS	10.68	10.36	10.59	10.64	10.54	10.53	10.63	10.56	10.49	10.25	10.17	10.27	10.47
PRIMARY METAL IND	13.26	12.19	12.05	12.19	11.90	11.86	13.17	12.89	12.93	11.41	11.39	11.43	12.22
NON-DURABLE	10.67	10.88	10.91	11.36	11.26	11.21	10.97	11.15	10.91	10.36	10.66	10.67	10.90
FOOD & KINDRED	9.36	9.64	9.44	9.81	9.53	9.52	9.29	9.43	9.42	8.48	8.66	8.85	9.22
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL	12.06	12.10	12.07	12.30	12.10	12.24	12.23	12.26	12.43	12.25	12.09	12.44	12.21
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS	13.67	13.73	13.40	13.42	13.25	13.73	13.70	13.49	13.67	13.58	13.71	13.97	13.61
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE	6.80	6.73	6.78	6.79	6.84	6.58	6.74	6.69	6.83	6.81	6.84	6.83	6.77
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST	7.57	7.37	7.30	7.13	7.02	7.27	6.99	7.03	6.95	6.99	7.22	7.12	7.16
SERVICES EXC DOMEST	7.88	7.96	7.96	7.93	7.89	7.76	7.62	7.52	7.59	7.67	7.64	7.61	7.75

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.7	32.5	32.3	32.8	32.9	33.6	33.7	34.1	33.0	33.2	32.9	32.6	33.0
MINING	38.9	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.3	40.3	40.6	40.1	41.5	40.9	40.4	40.5
CONSTRUCTION	36.1	36.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	37.4	37.9	37.8	37.2	38.3	36.7	36.9	37.1
MANUFACTURING	38.7	38.0	37.4	38.8	39.1	39.2	38.5	38.7	38.6	39.1	38.4	39.1	38.6
DURABLE GOODS	39.3	38.2	37.3	39.7	40.0	40.3	39.1	39.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	39.2	39.0
PRIMARY METAL IND	38.1	37.5	38.4	39.3	39.0	39.5	37.5	41.5	37.9	39.5	39.8	38.1	38.8
NON-DURABLE	37.5	37.4	37.8	36.7	37.1	36.8	37.0	37.5	38.9	39.6	39.3	38.8	37.9
FOOD & KINDRED	38.6	38.9	39.4	37.7	39.0	40.3	39.9	39.0	43.6	45.4	44.2	43.3	41.1
TRANS-COMM-PUB UTIL	38.0	36.7	35.9	36.3	36.6	37.1	37.4	37.6	36.3	37.1	36.8	37.1	36.9
COMM-PUBLIC UTILS	41.7	38.7	37.3	37.5	38.3	38.0	38.0	37.5	37.0	38.8	38.4	40.6	38.5
WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE	28.8	29.0	29.4	29.9	29.8	30.8	31.1	31.8	29.7	29.9	29.6	29.6	30.0
FINANCE-INSUR-RL EST	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.7	37.3	36.2	35.6	35.9	34.4	36.0
SERVICES EXC DOMEST	32.4	32.0	31.5	31.8	32.1	32.6	32.7	33.0	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.4	32.2

Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Revised to 1988 Benchmarks.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5. Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
624 N 24th St.
Satellite
Billings, MT 59101
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
310 E Sebree
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 Second Ave. S
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 First Street
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-6006)

KALISPELL
427 First Ave. E
Kalispell, MT 59901
(752-5627)

LEWISTOWN
300 First Ave. N
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
317 Mineral Ave.
Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
228 South Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 North 10th St
P.O. Box 1786
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S 3rd St. W
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)

SHELBY
402 First St. S
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 South Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
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P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
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Wolf Point, MT 59201
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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Volume 19, Number 2 2nd Quarter 1989 Report

A Quarterly Publication Of The Research & Analysis Bureau

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

The **Second Quarter 1989 Montana Civilian Labor Force** has increased by 7,300 over the previous quarter—and by about 600 over the second quarter of 1988. The growth is the result of a normal seasonal increase as employers start to gear up for their spring hiring.

Montana's employment outlook continues to look a little brighter as the **total average employment** for the second quarter of 1989 has increased over the corresponding quarter of last year by 5,600—and has gained by 13,600 over the previous 3 months.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total average number of Montanan's reported as unemployed is still showing a downward trend. The **number of unemployed** in Montana has declined from 28,500 in the second quarter of 1988—to 23,500 in the second quarter of 1989.

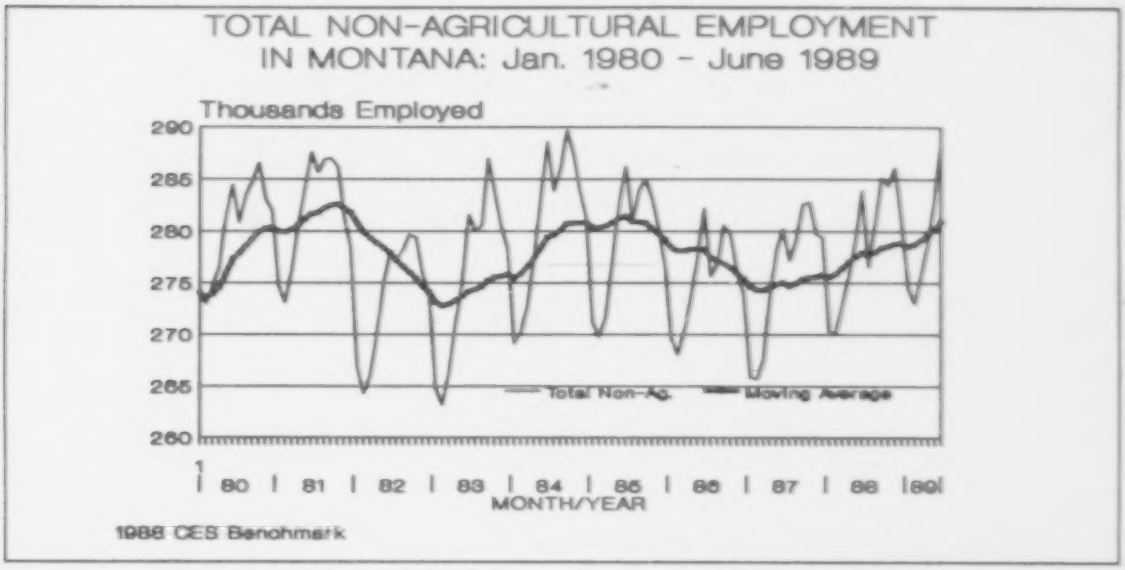
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Non-agricultural employment continues to show improvement as the second quarter's average employment has increased by 9,000

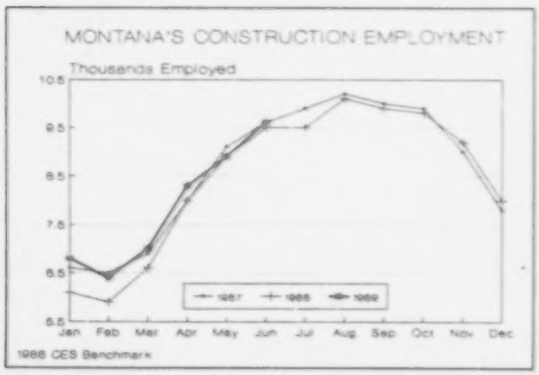
Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	CLF*	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1989-2nd	403.3	379.8	23.5	5.8%
1989-1st	396.0	366.2	29.8	7.5%
1988-4th	401.0	377.5	23.5	5.9%
1988-3rd	407.2	382.9	24.3	6.0%
1988-2nd	402.7	374.2	28.5	7.1%
1988-1st	393.2	361.4	31.8	8.1%

*CLF-Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands) 1989 Benchmark



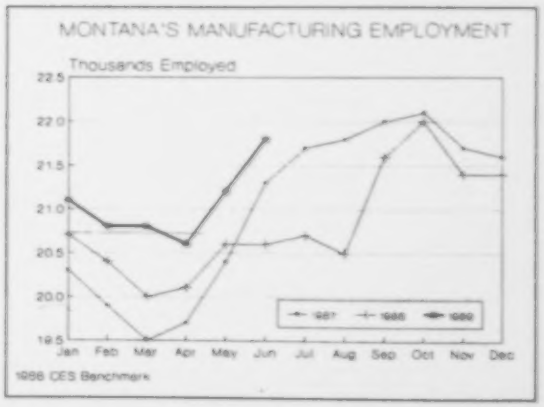
from the previous quarter—and is above the second quarter of 1988 by 3,800. Total non-agricultural employment has been showing steady-but-slow growth since 1986.



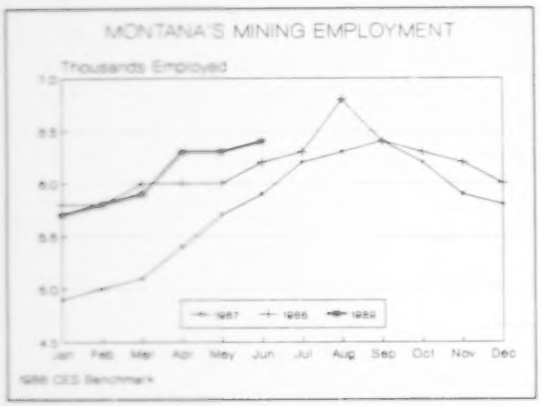
The year-to-date employment for **CONSTRUCTION** continues to parallel 1987 figures, and is averaging about 300 more than for the same period in 1988. The most notable gain so far in 1989 was from March to April—as employment grew by 1,300. May employment increased by 600, while June employment increased by 700.

June 1989 construction employment gains were reported in **heavy construction** (+200), **special trades** (+200) and **general building** (+200). Since last year, special trades have gained 100 jobs, general building remained the same—and heavy construction reported 100 fewer employees.

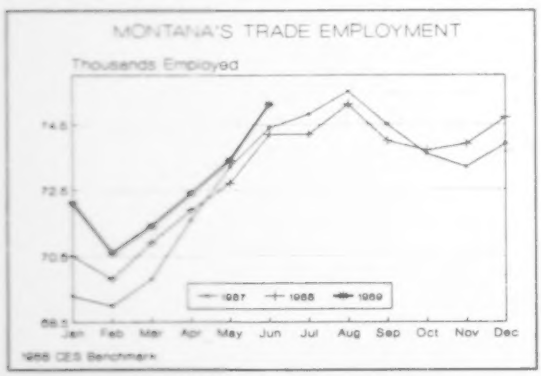
Total MANUFACTURING employment for year-to-date is about 700 more than for the same period last year—and about 900 more than for the comparable period in 1987. There were increases from May to June of 1989 in **lumber & wood products** (+400); **stone, clay & glass** (+100); and **food & kindred products** (+100). Lumber & wood products has 800


MONTANA'S MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
Thousands Employed
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
1988 CES Benchmark

more employees than last year, when employment suffered because of an on-going labor dispute. Primary metals; stone, clay & glass; and **furniture & fixtures** have each added about 100 jobs since last year.

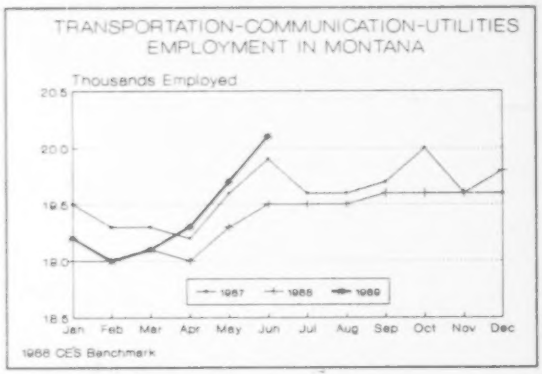


MINING showed a seasonal gain of 500 over last quarter – and a gain of 200 over the comparable period in 1988. Improvements over last quarter have been shown in **metal mining** (+200); **coal mining** and **quarrying** combined (+200), and **oil & gas extraction** (+100). Oil & gas extraction, however, is still down by 100 from last year.

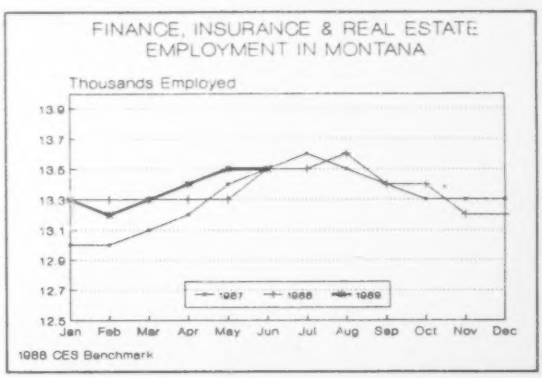


Total employment in **TRADE** for the second quarter has increased by an average of 2,200 since the first quarter. A larger-than-normal seasonal advance was noted in June as 1,700 employees were added to the industry. Comparing June 1989 with June 1988, the industry gained a total of 900 employees in **wholesale nondurable** (+500); **general merchandise** (+300); **eating & drinking places** (+200); **food stores** (+100), and **building materials** (+100). **Auto dealers & gas stations** have lost 100 jobs since last year.

The number of jobs in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and UTILITIES** has increased 600 over the first quarter. **Transportation** and **communications & utilities** each gained about 300 employees.



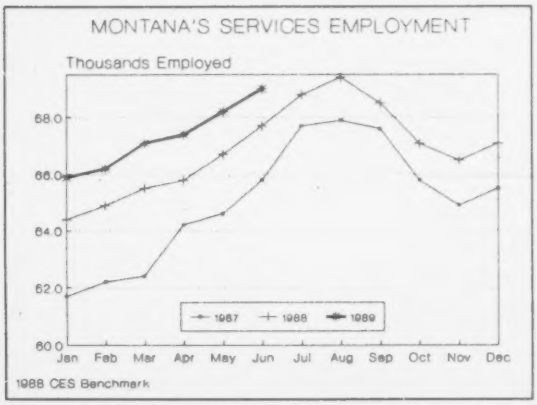
There were 600 more jobs in T.C.U. in June 1989 than June 1988. The largest gains were in **railroads** (+200) – and **trucking & warehousing** (+200).



FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE employment for second quarter 1989 averaged about 200 over the previous quarter – and about 100 over the same period

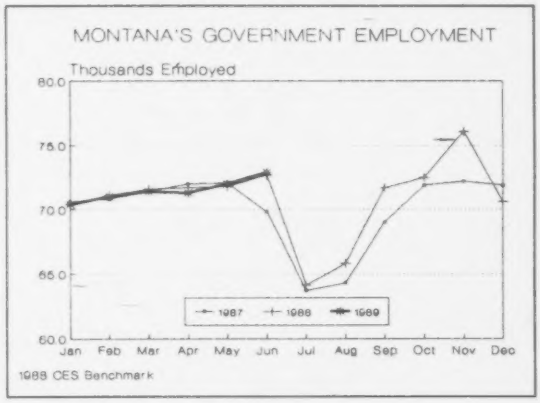
last year. A slight increase of employment occurred from April to May. The total F.I.R.E. industry reported no changes in employment from May to June. Also, the number of jobs for the month of June remained the same as one year ago in June 1988.

The **SERVICE** industry continues to grow. The current 3 month average shows employment 1,800 higher than for the first 3 months of the year. A break out of the service industry for the second quarter shows employment increases in **lodging places** (+200); **amusement & recreation** (+400); **medical services** (+400), and **social services** (+100)—with other services making up the remainder of the increases. **Private education** employment was down by 200.



Employment gains and loss comparisons between the months of June 1989 and June 1988, show **lodging places** (-700); **medical services** (+1,100); **amusement & recreation** (+400); **legal services** (+200); **private education** (+200), and **social services** (+600).

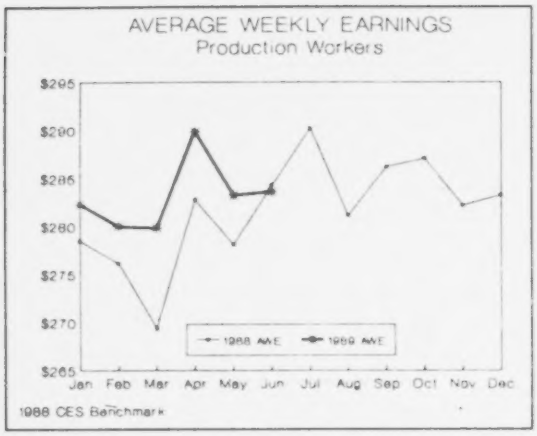
GOVERNMENT employment has gained approximately 1,200 employees since the first quarter of the year. The additional employment is a result of normal seasonal hiring, as the **federal government** has added 500 employees primarily for summer work in the forest and parks. **Local government** gained 1,300 employees despite layoffs in schools—with most hiring made for seasonal work in parks, camp grounds, recreational areas and weed control. **State government**, however, lost 600 employees due to seasonal school employment declines.

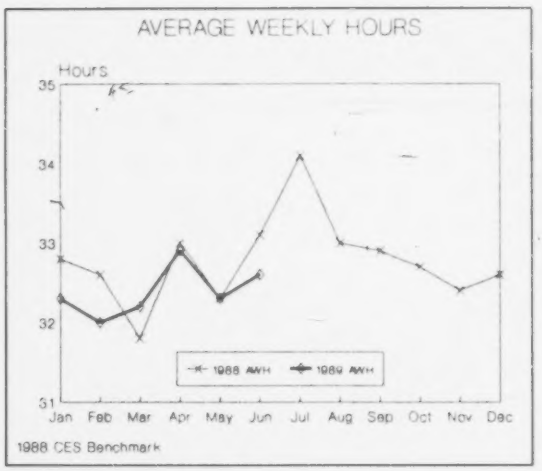


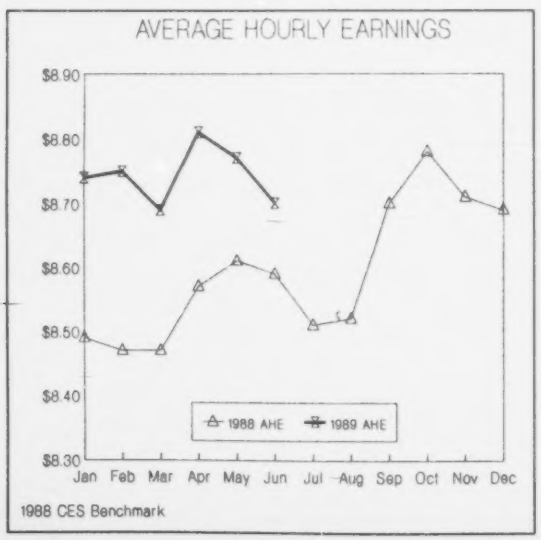
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

A 7 cent decline in **average hourly earnings**, and a 0.3 increase in **average weekly hours** combined for a gain of 35 cents in the average weekly earnings from May to June. The **average weekly earnings** are 71 cents (0.2%) lower than last year—as production workers were reported to be working 0.5 hours less a week, and earning 11 cents (1.3%) more per hour.

Over the month of June, the average weekly hours went down in nondurable manufacturing and transportation. Since June of 1988, the average weekly hours are down in all industries except durable manufacturing, retail trade and F.I.R.E. From last year, the average hourly earnings have gone down in durable manufacturing; food & kindred products; transportation, and wholesale trade.







HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

It looks like Montana should enjoy a good wheat harvest this year. Agriculture experts say a small winter wheat crop will be offset by what may be a record spring wheat harvest – planted when much of the state's winter wheat crop suffered winterkill early in the year. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has forecast high wheat prices this year, partly because several other wheat-growing states have been plagued by drought and harvest rain problems. Among those interested in Montana's wheat crop are Japanese buyers, who have been touring the state to inspect the wheat crop according to a Montana Wheat and Barley Committee spokesman.

State agriculture experts are predicting a great 1989 hay harvest. They say farmers are averaging two to three tons per acre in Central Montana.

The state plans to lease water rights from willing irrigators on stretches of several streams during the summer of 1990 in order to ensure adequate water flow for fisheries. The leasing was authorized under the provisions of a water leasing bill passed during the 1989 Legislature. A Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks official said results of the pilot project will be presented to the Legislature's Water Policy Committee, which will then make recommendations to the 1991 Legislature.

The Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 was responsible for paying a total of $213.7 million in drought-assistance benefits to nearly 19,000

state farmers according to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service financial reports.

Some Montana farmers are now growing buckwheat for Japanese buyers. A Cascade-area farm consultant says he has been recruiting Montana farmers to grow buckwheat – which will be shipped to Japan, ground into flour, and used to make a traditional noodle that is a staple in the Japanese diet.

Water users along Montana's Milk River are studying a $190 million irrigation improvement plan that would serve about 800 area irrigators. The proposal includes more than $101 million in improvements to reservoirs and canals, and more than $87 million to build a canal from the Missouri River at Virgelle to just below Fresno Reservoir near Havre.

Mexican beer appearing in Montana grocery stores may have been brewed with Montana barley. A Montana Wheat and Barley Committee spokesman says that a drought in Mexico and barley shortages in Canada resulted in Mexican brewers buying malting barley grown in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota this year.

A Helena rose-growing business is slowly rebuilding after it lost thousands of roses when a February train accident and explosion knocked out power to its rose greenhouses. The rose enterprise's owner says he hopes to be back in business by Valentine's Day of 1990.

MINING

Pegasus Gold Corporation's Beal Mountain Mine has officially opened south of Fairmont. A Pegasus spokesman says the company plans to mine 8.7 million tons of ore at the mine site during the next 10 years. The mine employs about 70 people, and will close between Nov. 30 and March 1 to leave the surrounding wildlife habitat area largely undisturbed during the winter.

The state's largest gold producer, Pegasus Gold Corporation, has acquired another gold mine in Montana. The 150-acre Basin Creek Mine near Rimini, formerly called Pauper's Dream, is located about 8 miles from Pegasus Gold's Montana Tunnels mine, but will be a "completely separate facility" according to a Pegasus spokesman. The newest Pegasus mine employs about 35 people – bringing to 600 the number of people Pegasus employs with its 4 Montana mining operations, according to the spokesman.

The Stillwater Mining Company has announced long-range plans to establish a sister mine northwest of its Nye platinum and palladium mining complex by the early 1990s. The milled ore from that complex would be trucked to the smelter the company hopes to construct at its Nye complex next year, pending federal and state approval. The proposed expansion could double the number of people employed by the mining company.

Meridian Minerals officials say they have reached agreement with Korean and Japanese corporations to market coal in those countries. The agreements, company officials say, have pushed Meridian Minerals "significantly forward" in its plans to open a coal mine in the Bull Mountains south of Roundup in the

1990s. The plans depend, however, on demand for the coal, approval of mining permits and a land exchange with the Bureau of Land Management.

The Montana Department of Commerce has targeted Montana's gem and jewelry industry as an underdeveloped industry, and an industry association is being formed to work on improving the marketing of gems – particularly sapphires.

A Spokane mining firm has purchased Sunshine Mining Company's gold mining property near Lincoln. Spokesmen for the new owners have indicated interest in paying for an environmental impact statement for the proposed mine located near the Blackfoot River.

CONSTRUCTION

A State Department of Highway spokesman says the state expects to award $115 million in highway construction contracts this year. He says about 1,700 workers should be employed in from 70 to 80 construction projects.

Construction on Helena's Ten Mile Water Treatment Plant is on schedule, and should be finished by June of 1990 according to a project spokesman. The $7 million plant will treat water from Ten Mile Creek, which, when used, serves about 75 percent of city of Helena residents.

Construction is underway on the new Federal Aviation Administration flight service station at Great Falls International Airport. The station is scheduled to open in September 1990. It will replace services now provided by flight stations in Great Falls, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Cut Bank, Lewistown, Livingston, Miles City and Missoula.

A high-speed ski lift is being constructed this summer at Big Mountain ski area. A high-lead, or "skyline" construction system used by the logging industry is being used to install the footings for the towers – which will be erected with the use of a helicopter, a ski area spokesman says.

The Montana Aeronautics Board has announced airport improvement loans for improvements at the Ennis, Lewistown, Anaconda, Plentywood and Jordan airports.

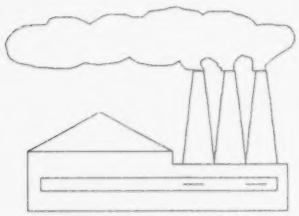
MANUFACTURING

A Lethbridge, Alberta firm has delayed a decision on where to locate a $20 million canola oil processing plant. Butte is one of three U.S. cities to be considered, along with Boise and Reno. There is also a possibility of the Canadian firm building the new plant at its Lethbridge headquarters. The Montana Legislature passed a bill during its recent special session that would give the firm a $600,000 property tax break if it locates in Butte.

A tax-relief law created during the 1989 Legislature's special session gives Montana businesses a $16.4 million break in the property taxes they pay each year on machinery and equipment. House Bill 20, which takes effect in 1990, cuts various personal property tax rates to a flat 9 percent. Money lost by local governments and school districts will be replaced with an allocation from the state's general fund.

Montana's Board of Investments and a Kalispell bank have agreed to make a $2.4 million economic development loan to a Darby lumber company so the company can buy enough private land and timber to operate for the next five years. The lumber company has had trouble acquiring enough logs for its mills, according to a company spokesman.

Western Sugar Company has installed a second air-pollution control scrubber in the beet plant's pulp drier as part of a plan to switch from gas to coal fuel. A company spokesman says the company plans to apply for a coal burning permit later in the summer.



A Frenchtown linerboard plant has announced plans to make some of the wood chips it needs to produce pulp for making linerboard. A spokesman says the plant used to buy all of its chips from sawmills, but will now be making some of its own by removing bark from logs and putting them through a chipping machine.

A manufacturing firm in Great Falls is producing baseball caps for sale to wholesale distributors and embroidery companies. The factory currently has about 15 employees and produces 300 to 500 caps a day according to the firm's manager.

A Bozeman firm has obtained a $1.5 million contract to provide the South Dakota Lottery with a video lottery system. A spokesman says the company, which currently employs 100 people, will add at least 30 more jobs.

A Deer Lodge firm that manufactures mining equipment has been selling its wares all over the world, and will soon be shipping trommels, sluice boxes and jigs to a remote Brazilian mine. After the equipment is barged to Brazil, it will be trucked 1,600 miles to within 5 miles of the mine—and then hand carried the rest of the way.

Top grade plywood is now being produced at a Libby manufacturing plant. Several million dollars in new equipment, combined with employee training, have enabled the plant to manufacture plywood with smooth and paintable surfaces, according to a company spokesman.

A non-profit Glendive organization plans to begin operating a caviar processing plant at Glendive by next summer. Sport fishermen would be allowed to donate eggs from their fish in return for the free cleaning of those fish under provisions of a new Montana law passed by the 1989 Legislature. Half the profits from the enterprise would go toward Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department fishery improvement projects, and half would go to the Glendive Chamber of Commerce for the development of historical, cultural and recreational projects in Eastern Montana.

The town of Wolf Point has learned that it will receive a community development block grant from the Montana Department of Commerce to help the town's largest employer expand its business to a new facility west of Wolf Point. The business manufactures vacuum cups used in moving glass, metal, appliances and many other products.

Four years ago a Columbia Falls couple produced a walking stick to be sold to Glacier Park hikers. This year the walking sticks, known as "Grizzly Switches" in Glacier, are being sold in 21 parks around the United States. The lodgepole sticks feature a leather wrist strap and a plastic coated tip.

The U.S. Navy has begun human clinical tests of a malaria vaccine developed by a Montana biotechnology company. The Hamilton

company is also working on products that might be used in the treatment of melanoma and head-and-neck surgery patients—and in the treatment of a respiratory disease of horses.

A Missoula compost producing company has announced plans to develop commercial operations in other communities around the country. The company makes compost and a potting soil from sewage sludge and sawmill waste materials. A company spokesman says the firm is looking at sites located near sewage treatment plants.

A Missoula computer software company has introduced its first off-the-shelf software product, which is a program to help security dealers produce monthly and quarterly reports. The company also does custom computer programming.

A Polson manufacturing firm recently captured a $2.5 million defense contract to supply the U.S. Army with vehicle power supplies. A spokesman for the firm says that about 24 new employees will be added to the firm's current workforce of about 30 people.

TRANSPORTATION

Butte's Port of Montana is officially open, and officials say the new $6 million transportation hub could revolutionize Montana's shipping network. The 57-acre facility is located on the only site in Montana with access to 2 transcontinental railroads and 2 interstate highways.

COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

U.S. West Communications has re-established operator service within Montana for long-distance calls. Operators at the company's new office in Billings will handle operator assistance of long-distance calls previously provided by AT&T.

The Montana Board of Investments has approved the issuance of up to $65 million in tax-exempt revenue bonds to help finance a coal-fired power plant currently under construction at Colstrip. The independently owned plant was designed to burn waste coal mined in the area, and is much smaller than the 4 power plants already operating at Colstrip. It is expected to begin operating next spring, and will sell power to Montana Power Company.

Great Falls Gas Company says it plans to continue with plans to build a pipeline to obtain gas from a gas field south of Havre. Plans call for a 118-mile pipeline construction project to begin in the spring of 1990 according to company spokesmen.

RETAIL TRADE

A Yellowstone National Park concessionaire says it will move its winter offices from California to Bozeman this fall. Hamilton Stores will move it's buying, personnel and corporate offices to Bozeman according to the company's president.

A major Montana department store based in Billings has closed branch stores in Missoula, Helena and Bozeman. A company spokesman says the firm had decided to concentrate on retailing in Billings, as it has in the past.

A national fast-food restaurant chain will be opening a franchise on the Malmstrom Air Force Base at Great Falls in October. The new restaurant is being built on the base this summer.

FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE

A Glasgow bank closed this summer because of deficient capital and heavy loan losses—and reopened 3 days later under new ownership. The state's banking commissioner says the bank's closure is not an indication of problems among state banks. He says the general condition of Montana banks has been improving consistently over the past few years.

SERVICES

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana has announced a loss of almost $9.3 million in 1988. The non-profit company's president blames rapidly-rising health care costs for the loss.

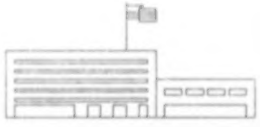
Work on an 87,000 square-foot addition on a Kalispell hospital should begin soon. The hospital addition will be used for in-patient rehabilitation treatment for patients suffering from head injuries, stroke, spinal cord injuries, amputation, arthritis, multiple sclerosis and multiple injuries. The 19-bed wing is scheduled to open during spring of 1990.

A hospital chain that operates adolescent psychiatric hospitals in Billings and Butte has been purchased by company management and an investment partnership. A management spokesman says the group felt the hospital chain "would have a better chance to grow and prosper if it was owned by the people who manage it."

A Great Falls medical research institute has announced plans to raise $5 million in the next 3 years for an endowment fund to help finance research and expansion plans. An institute spokesman says fund-raising efforts will begin after the institute files the necessary documents to separate from a Great Falls hospital and become a non-profit organization.

GOVERNMENT

The 1989 Legislature passed legislation during its special session this summer designed to pump $20 million into the state's Workers' Compensation Insurance fund. The money for the one-time revenue boost will be achieved by requiring quarterly payment of state income taxes.



The Montana National Guard will be training some of its personnel at the site of the former Glasgow Air Force Base this year. The guard estimates that federal money spent by guardsmen during the year should bring about $250,000 to the Glasgow community.

A Montana Department of Labor and Industry publication recently was judged best in the nation in the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies' annual publications contest. Beginning with a glance at Montana's past, "Montana Workforce to the Year 2000: Opportunities and Challenges" looks to the state's future in terms of demographic patterns, employment growth, technological changes and workplace changes. Population, workforce and employment projections are compared with national trends. The publication is available from the department's Research & Analysis Bureau; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
JUNE 1989(P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	NEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	409,084	384,672	24,412	6.0%
YELLOWSTONE	58,805	55,445	3,360	5.7%
CASCADE	36,723	34,700	2,023	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	5,291	5,080	211	4.0%
BIG HORN	4,516	3,950	566	12.5%
BLAINE	3,576	3,209	367	10.3%
BROADWATER	1,737	1,631	106	6.1%
CARBON	4,146	3,964	182	4.4%
CARTER	1,074	1,047	27	2.5%
CHOTEAU	3,085	3,008	77	2.5%
CUSTER	6,461	6,187	274	4.2%
DANIELS	1,344	1,311	33	2.5%
DAWSON	5,813	5,523	290	5.0%
DEER LODGE	4,265	3,937	328	7.7%
FALLON	1,649	1,552	97	5.9%
FERGUS	6,338	6,002	336	5.3%
FLATHEAD	30,102	27,863	2,239	7.4%
GALLATIN	26,782	25,886	896	3.3%
GARFIELD	996	984	12	1.2%
GLACIER	6,200	5,338	862	13.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	575	536	39	6.8%
GRANITE	1,366	1,291	75	5.5%
HILL	8,607	8,143	464	5.4%
JEFFERSON	5,782	5,593	189	3.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,525	1,467	58	3.8%
LAKE	10,963	10,134	829	7.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,760	25,427	1,333	5.0%
LIBERTY	1,050	1,017	33	3.1%
LINCOLN	8,695	7,855	840	9.7%
MCCONE	1,457	1,411	46	3.2%
MADISON	3,483	3,367	116	3.3%
MEAGHER	1,204	1,150	54	4.5%
MINERAL	1,555	1,447	108	6.9%
MISSOULA	40,761	38,491	2,270	5.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,872	1,733	139	7.4%
PARK	6,142	5,825	317	5.2%
PETROLEUM	328	322	6	1.8%
PHILLIPS	3,051	2,916	135	4.4%
PONDERA	3,144	3,022	122	3.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,530	1,478	52	3.4%
POWELL	3,319	3,128	191	5.8%
PRAIRIE	821	790	31	3.8%
RAVALLI	11,675	10,657	1,018	8.7%
RICHLAND	6,107	5,634	473	7.7%
ROOSEVELT	5,724	5,218	506	8.8%
ROSEBUD	5,084	4,636	448	8.8%
SANDERS	3,260	2,953	307	9.4%
SHERIDAN	2,642	2,578	64	2.4%
SILVER BOW	13,906	12,706	1,200	8.6%
STILLWATER	3,379	3,244	135	4.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,664	1,608	56	3.4%
TETON	3,212	3,139	73	2.3%
TOOLE	2,402	2,298	104	4.3%
TREASURE	515	503	12	2.3%
VALLEY	4,819	4,624	195	4.0%
WHEATLAND	1,201	1,135	66	5.5%
WIBAUX	600	577	23	3.8%

TABLE I-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
MAY 1989 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	402,299	380,180	22,119	5.5%
YELLOWSTONE	58,487	55,656	2,831	4.8%
CASCADE	36,294	34,513	1,781	4.9%
BEAVERHEAD	5,129	4,900	229	4.5%
BIG HORN	4,711	4,365	346	7.3%
BLAINE	3,831	3,591	240	6.3%
BROADWATER	1,658	1,572	86	5.2%
CARBON	4,091	3,875	216	5.3%
CARTER	1,103	1,087	16	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	3,068	3,006	62	2.0%
CUSTER	6,398	6,144	254	4.0%
DANIELS	1,378	1,349	29	2.1%
DAWSON	5,851	5,591	260	4.4%
DEER LODGE	4,090	3,788	302	7.4%
FALLON	1,539	1,451	88	5.7%
FERGUS	6,162	5,893	269	4.4%
FLATHEAD	29,549	27,110	2,439	8.3%
GALLATIN	25,531	24,565	966	3.8%
GARFIELD	992	983	9	0.9%
GLACIER	5,468	4,885	583	10.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	561	539	22	3.9%
GRANITE	1,265	1,201	64	5.1%
HILL	8,545	8,174	371	4.3%
JEFFERSON	5,512	5,340	172	3.1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,514	1,466	48	3.2%
LAKE	10,798	10,003	795	7.4%
LEWIS AND CLARK	26,110	24,973	1,137	4.4%
LIBERTY	1,041	1,019	22	2.1%
LINCOLN	8,735	7,689	1,046	12.0%
MCCONE	1,430	1,386	44	3.1%
MADISON	3,151	3,012	139	4.4%
MEAGHER	1,214	1,141	73	6.0%
MINERAL	1,488	1,367	121	8.1%
MISSOULA	40,109	38,021	2,088	5.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,894	1,766	128	6.8%
PARK	5,854	5,459	395	6.7%
PETROLEUM	333	328	5	1.5%
PHILLIPS	2,988	2,891	97	3.2%
PONDERA	3,180	3,085	95	3.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,516	1,468	48	3.2%
POWELL	3,157	3,002	155	4.9%
PRAIRIE	842	785	57	6.8%
RAVALLI	11,404	10,426	978	8.6%
RICHLAND	6,097	5,724	373	6.1%
ROOSEVELT	5,636	5,270	366	6.5%
ROSEBUD	5,321	5,036	285	5.4%
SANDERS	3,290	2,908	382	11.6%
SHERIDAN	2,676	2,623	53	2.0%
SILVER BOW	13,554	12,609	945	7.0%
STILLWATER	3,381	3,246	135	4.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,597	1,562	35	2.2%
TETON	3,171	3,072	99	3.1%
TOOLE	2,406	2,331	75	3.1%
TREASURER	511	504	7	1.4%
VALLEY	4,817	4,654	163	3.4%
WHEATLAND	1,267	1,198	69	5.4%
WIBAUX	608	582	26	4.3%

TABLE I-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
APRIL 1989(R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	398554	374405	24149	6.1%
YELLOWSTONE	58315	55626	2689	4.6%
CASCADE	36185	34295	1890	5.2%
BEAVERHEAD	5099	4806	293	5.7%
BIG HORN	4704	4279	425	9.0%
BLAINE	3733	3465	268	7.2%
BROADWATER	1673	1593	80	4.8%
CARBON	4196	3995	201	4.8%
CARTER	1078	1050	28	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	3071	2984	87	2.8%
CUSTER	6343	6078	265	4.2%
DANIELS	1356	1313	43	3.2%
DAWSON	5613	5353	260	4.6%
DEER LODGE	4002	3714	288	7.2%
FALLON	1537	1437	100	6.5%
FERGUS	6039	5723	316	5.2%
FLATHEAD	29082	26276	2806	9.6%
GALLATIN	25520	24348	1172	4.6%
GARFIELD	987	972	15	1.5%
GLACIER	5459	4770	689	12.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	546	511	35	6.4%
GRANITE	1241	1151	90	7.3%
HILL	7975	7614	361	4.5%
JEFFERSON	5290	5105	185	3.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1474	1424	50	3.4%
LAKE	10702	9868	834	7.8%
LEWIS AND CLARK	25989	24900	1089	4.2%
LIBERTY	1036	1008	28	2.7%
LINCOLN	8556	7309	1247	14.6%
MCCONE	1421	1374	47	3.3%
MADISON	3168	2975	193	6.1%
MEAGHER	1232	1159	73	5.9%
MINERAL	1453	1290	163	11.2%
MISSOULA	39812	37599	2213	5.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1803	1710	93	5.2%
PARK	5612	5103	509	9.1%
PETROLEUM	324	319	5	1.5%
PHILLIPS	2975	2853	122	4.1%
PONDERA	3244	3097	147	4.5%
POWDER RIVER	1487	1445	42	2.8%
POWELL	3163	2962	201	6.4%
PRAIRIE	802	755	47	5.9%
RAVALLI	11426	10224	1202	10.5%
RICHLAND	6116	5673	443	7.2%
ROOSEVELT	5543	5193	350	6.3%
ROSEBUD	5149	4854	295	5.7%
SANDERS	3247	2771	476	14.7%
SHERIDAN	2673	2595	78	2.9%
SILVER BOW	13626	12672	954	7.0%
STILLWATER	3304	3181	123	3.7%
SWEET GRASS	1547	1510	37	2.4%
TETON	3161	3043	118	3.7%
TOOLE	2373	2305	68	2.9%
TREASURER	499	492	7	1.4%
VALLEY	4824	4634	190	3.9%

TABLE II
M O N T A N A

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(IN THOUSANDS)

1989

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/.....	395.3	396.6	396.1	398.5	402.3	409.1							
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	366.3	366.6	365.6	374.4	380.2	384.7							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE2/	0	0	0	0	64	64							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.....	23.1	28.8	27.9	36.8	38.6	38.5							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	29.0	30.0	30.5	24.1	22.1	24.4							
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/..	7.3%	7.6%	7.7%	6.1%	5.5%	6.0%							
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	5.9%	5.5%	6.3%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED.....	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%							
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1988													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	274.5	273.0	275.9	279.0	283.2	288.4							
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	204.1	202.0	204.5	207.7	211.2	215.5							
MANUFACTURING.....	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.6	21.2	21.8							
MINING.....	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4							
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	6.8	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.9	9.6							
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES...	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.7	20.1							
TRADE.....	72.1	70.6	71.3	72.4	73.4	75.1							
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2							
RETAIL TRADE.....	57.3	56.0	56.6	57.5	58.4	59.9							
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE....	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5							
SERVICES.....	65.9	66.2	67.2	67.4	68.2	69.0							
GOVERNMENT.....	70.4	71.0	71.4	71.3	72.0	72.9							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.4							
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	58.0	58.8	59.2	59.0	59.4	59.5							

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1987 BENCHMARKS.
2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.
* UNDER 50.

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	178.6	174.0	170.5	174.9	$283.62	$283.27	$289.85	$284.33
MANUFACTURING	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.9	426.38	426.01	451.26	423.06
Durable Goods	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.3	427.81	425.46	443.08	421.61
Non-Durable	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	422.42	426.73	471.02	424.50
MINING	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	581.60	573.03	600.06	564.71
CONSTRUCTION	7.4	6.8	6.1	7.3	550.05	537.24	527.80	552.23
*TCU	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.5	466.62	475.42	488.53	486.49
Transportation	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	422.60	465.50	455.59	454.69
Communications	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	543.32	494.76	548.66	539.63
TRADE	66.3	64.4	63.5	65.0	200.63	199.04	202.64	202.94
Wholesale Trade	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	312.05	316.80	320.32	333.52
Retail Trade	53.7	52.1	51.2	52.8	174.46	170.80	173.52	173.28
**FIRE	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	248.75	243.18	261.72	239.78
SERVICES	57.4	55.9	54.9	56.3	234.53	235.47	239.32	231.31

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May. 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.6	32.3	32.9	33.1	$ 8.70	$ 8.77	$ 8.81	$ 8.59
MANUFACTURING	39.7	39.3	41.4	39.1	10.74	10.84	10.90	10.82
Durable Goods	40.9	40.1	41.8	39.7	10.46	10.61	10.60	10.62
Non-Durable	36.7	37.4	40.5	37.6	11.51	11.41	11.63	11.29
MINING	40.7	40.1	41.7	41.1	14.29	14.29	14.39	13.74
CONSTRUCTION	38.6	37.0	36.3	39.7	14.25	14.52	14.54	13.91
*TCU	36.8	37.2	37.9	37.8	12.68	12.78	12.89	12.87
Transportation	36.4	37.3	37.1	37.3	11.61	12.48	12.28	12.19
Communications, Utilities	37.6	37.2	39.5	38.6	14.45	13.30	13.89	13.98
TRADE	29.9	29.4	29.8	30.2	6.71	6.77	6.80	6.72
Wholesale Trade	35.5	35.2	35.2	37.9	8.79	9.00	9.10	8.80
Retail Trade	28.6	28.0	28.4	28.5	6.10	6.10	6.11	6.08
**FIRE	34.5	34.0	36.0	34.5	7.21	7.17	7.27	6.95
SERVICES	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.6	7.59	7.67	7.72	7.32

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1989		1988		1987	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0
February	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5
March	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0
April	123.1	121.8	117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6
May	123.8	122.5	117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9
June	124.1	122.8	118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4
July			118.5	117.2	113.8	112.7
August			119.0	117.7	114.4	113.3
September			119.8	118.5	115.0	113.8
October			120.2	118.9	115.3	114.1
November			120.3	119.0	115.4	114.3
December			120.5	119.2	115.4	114.2
Dec-to-Dec %			4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%
AVERAGE:			118.3	117.0	113.6	112.5
Ann Avg %			4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%

		Percent Change From			
Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988	June 1987
ALL ITEMS	124.1	0.2%	0.8%	5.2%	9.3%
Food & Beverages	124.9	0.2%	0.7%	6.2%	9.8%
Housing	122.9	0.7%	1.1%	3.6%	7.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	117.8	-2.2%	-2.6%	2.8%	7.8%
Transportation	115.9	-0.1%	1.1%	6.8%	10.0%
Medical Care	148.5	0.7%	1.2%	7.5%	14.3%
Entertainment	126.2	0.6%	0.6%	5.1%	9.8%
Other Goods & Services	146.3	0.6%	1.1%	8.0%	14.9%

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr To Jun 1989	Apr To Jun 1988	Year-to-Date 1989	Year-to-Date 1988
STATE OF MONTANA	765	867	1599	1725
GREAT FALLS MSA	60	79	115	147
BILLINGS MSA	79	120	222	247
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	77	89	158	152
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	46	56	104	125
BEAVERHEAD	9	5	15	15
DEER LODGE	8	5	14	13
GRANITE	2	6	4	11
MADISON	4	12	19	17
POWELL	1	5	8	11
SILVER BOW	22	23	44	58
BOZEMAN LFA	92	88	170	173
GALLATIN	74	68	134	131
MEAGHER	0	3	1	4
PARK	18	17	35	38
GLASGOW LFA	21	15	39	43
DANIELS	1	4	2	7
PHILLIPS	1	3	4	7
ROOSEVELT	10	1	18	11
SHERIDAN	3	3	5	7
VALLEY	6	4	10	11
GLENDIVE LFA	26	20	43	43
DAWSON	10	6	15	10
GARFIELD	2	1	2	2
MCCONE	0	1	2	4
PRAIRIE	2	0	3	2
RICHLAND	10	12	19	25
WIBAUX	2	0	2	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	27	18	47	43
BIG HORN	9	4	14	10
CARBON	15	7	23	15
STILLWATER	3	3	8	10
SWEET GRASS	0	4	2	8
HAVRE LFA	8	14	36	29
BLAINE	2	4	7	7
HILL	5	9	22	21
LIBERTY	1	1	7	1
HELENA LFA	59	59	113	121
BROADWATER	3	6	4	10
JEFFERSON	3	8	4	17
LEWIS & CLARK	53	45	105	94
KALISPELL LFA	109	118	208	235
FLATHEAD	74	69	135	150
LAKE	13	20	33	35
LINCOLN	22	29	40	50
LEWISTOWN LFA	17	21	34	41
FERGUS	9	14	18	24
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0	0	0
JUDITH BASIN	0	5	1	10
MUSSELSHELL	3	1	8	3
PETROLEUM	1	0	1	0
WHEATLAND	4	1	6	4
MILES CITY LFA	26	21	54	39
CARTER	0	1	1	2
CUSTER	11	3	23	11
FALLON	4	2	7	3
POWDER RIVER	5	4	5	7
ROSEBUD	6	10	17	15
TREASURE	0	1	1	1
MISSOULA LFA	90	130	200	244
MINERAL	2	1	10	3
MISSOULA	60	87	131	170
RAVALLI	24	36	47	62
SANDERS	4	6	12	9
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	28	19	56	43
CHOUTEAU	2	7	6	10
GLACIER	7	5	15	15
PONDERA	5	3	14	5
TETON	7	0	10	6
TOOLE	7	4	11	7

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
Main & Satellite Ofc.
624 N. 24th Street
Billings, MT 59101
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S. Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
310 E. Sebree
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
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